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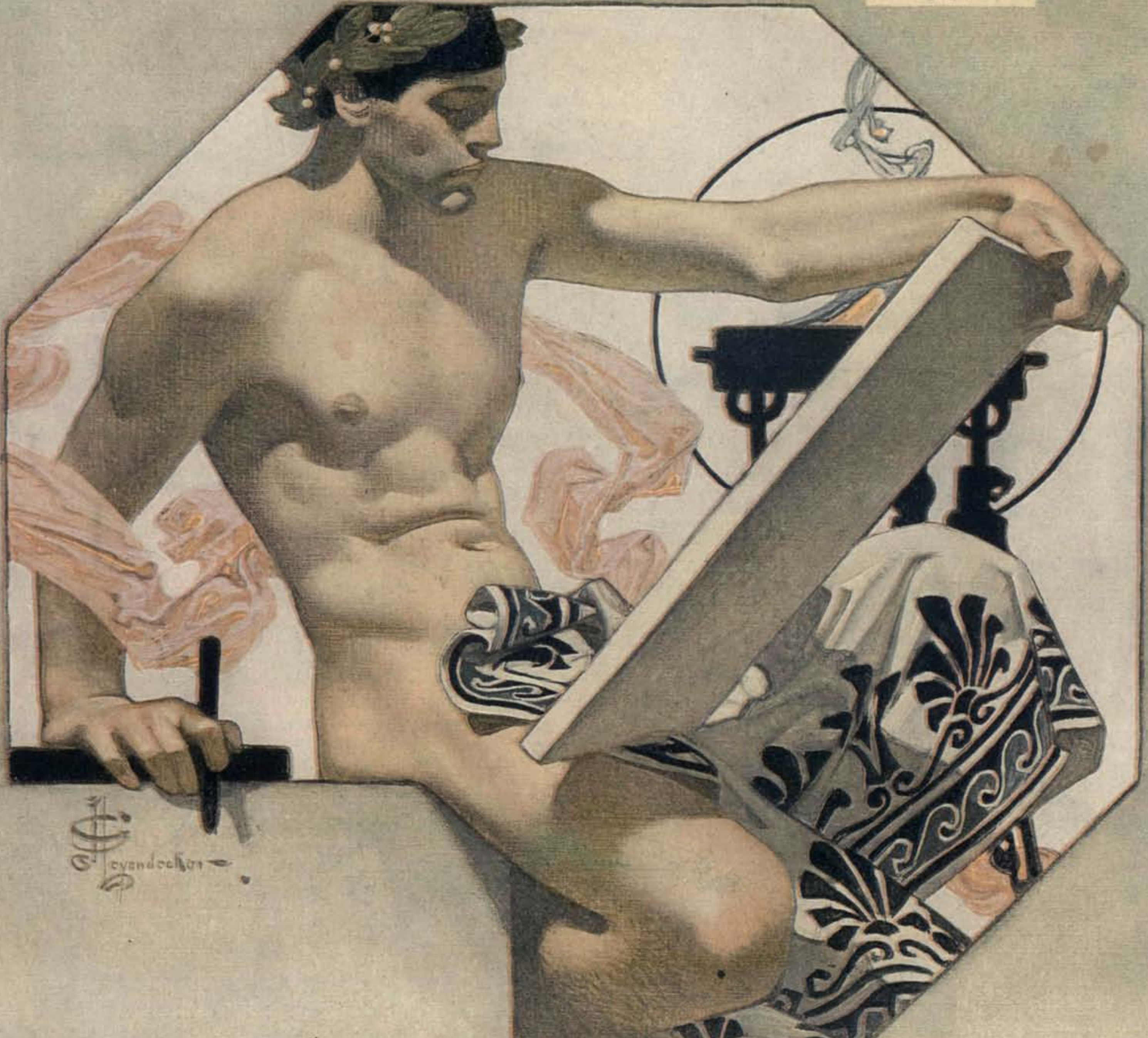


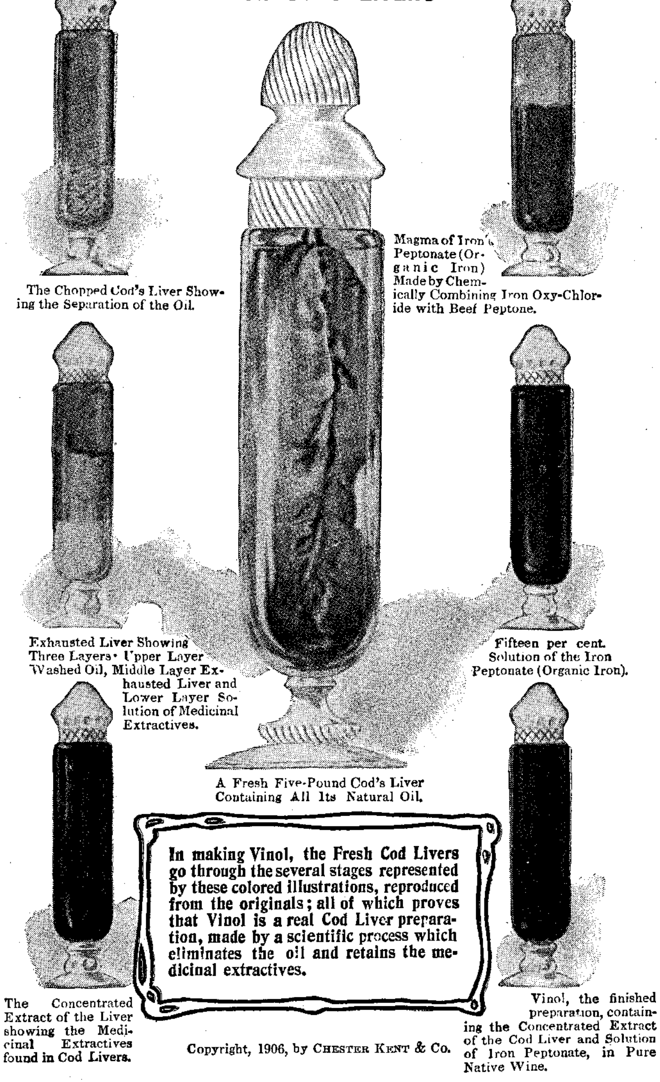
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

Vol. XXXVII., No. 20. Whole No. 969 New York, November 14, 1908 Price 10 Cents

How Modern Methods
Have Improved a Standard Remedy

NO one will dispute the curative value of cod liver oil. For centuries it has been recognized as the grandest of all body-building agents for wasted human strength and vitality. Yet a great deal of the good that should have been derived from its use has been prevented by the fact that many patients who were weakened by disease could not digest the heavy oil either in its raw form or in an emulsion, and others would not take it on account of its disagreeable odor and taste.

HOW VINOL IS MADE FROM FRESH CODS' LIVERS



The Chopped Cod's Liver Showing the Separation of the Oil.

Magma of Iron's Peptonate (Organic Iron) Made by Chemically Combining Iron Oxy-Chloride with Beef Peptone.

Exhausted Liver Showing Three Layers· Upper Layer Washed Oil, Middle Layer Exhausted Liver and Lower Layer Solution of Medicinal Extractives.

Fifteen per cent. Solution of the Iron Peptonate (Organic Iron).

A Fresh Five-Pound Cod's Liver Containing All Its Natural Oil.

In making Vinol, the Fresh Cod Livers go through the several stages represented by these colored illustrations, reproduced from the originals; all of which proves that Vinol is a real Cod Liver preparation, made by a scientific process which eliminates the oil and retains the medicinal extractives.

The Concentrated Extract of the Liver showing the Medicinal Extractives found in Cod Livers.

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Now modern science has found that all the oil or greasy part has no real value either as a medicine or food.

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After twenty years' study two eminent French chemists, Mourgues and Gautier by name, discovered a way to separate these medicinal extractives from the oil, and gave to modern medicine all the valuable part of cod liver oil unencumbered by the useless oil.

A preparation containing all these medicinal elements, but entirely free from oil or grease, therefore *must* be the best tonic reconstructor possible. *Such is Vinol.*

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Third: That Vinol contains not only *all* the medicinal extractives of the oil, but of the liver as well; the nauseating, useless oil, from which we have extracted all the goodness, being *thrown away.*

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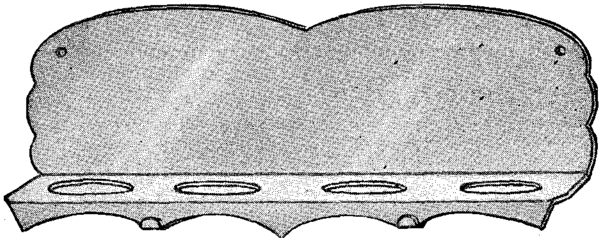

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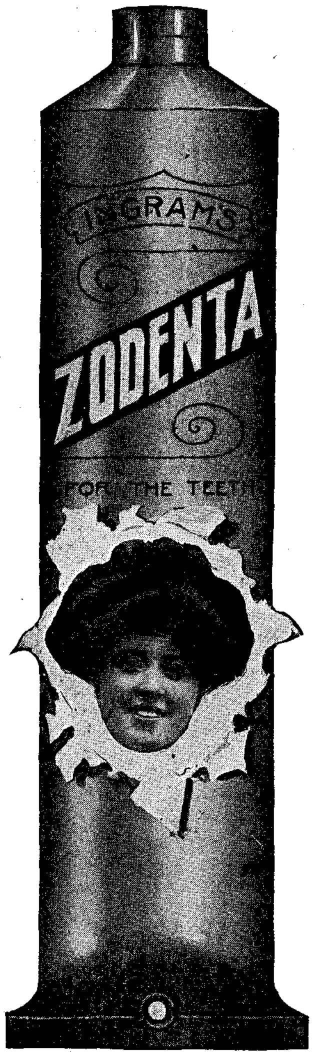
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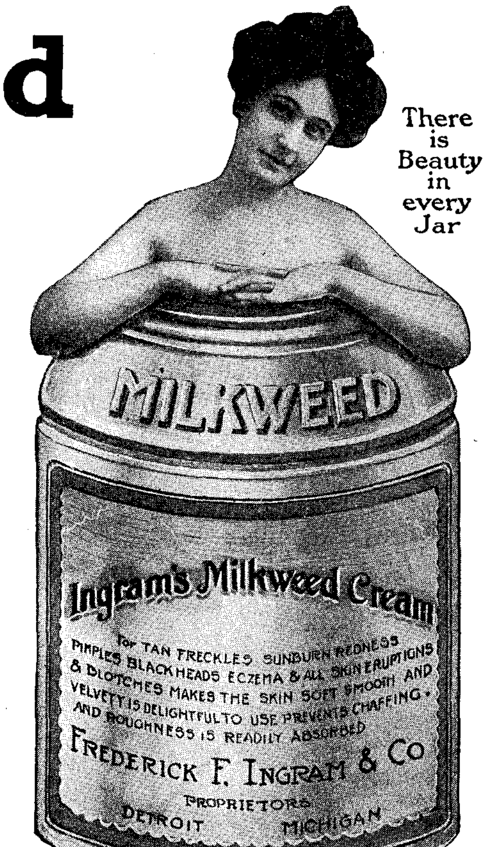
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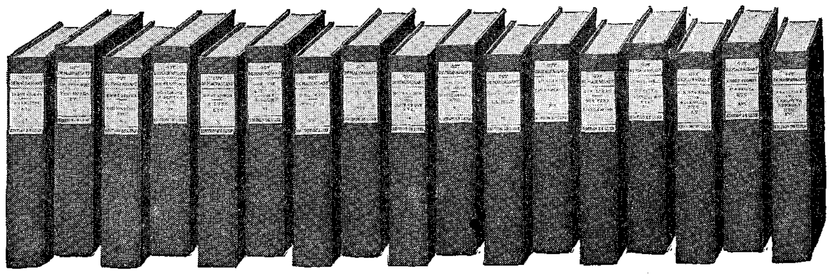

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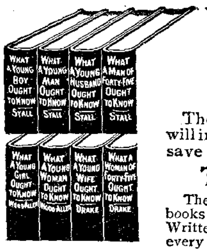
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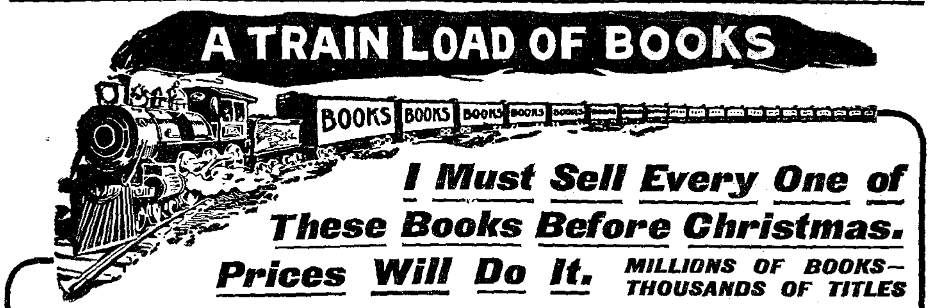

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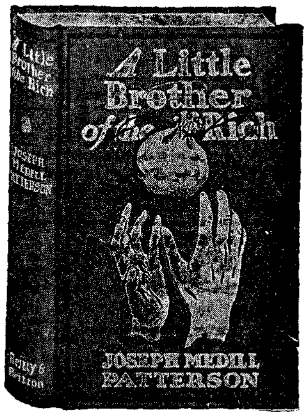

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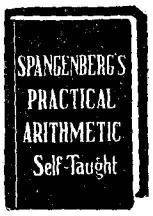

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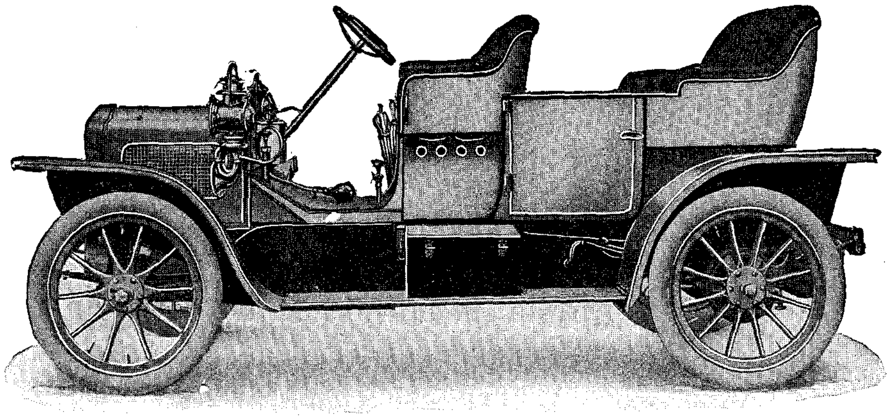

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

OUTLOOK FOR PROSPERITY'S RETURN

A BIRD'S-EYE view of the country, pieced together from the news columns of last week's papers, affords a picture which is altogether inspiring, even tho its outline here and there may waver with a suspicion of mirage. It is a picture of all industries shaking off their lethargy of the past year, of factories reopening, of half-time giving way to full time, of new enterprises springing into life, of capital casting off its burden of fear, and of the unemployed trooping to employment. Republican papers point triumphantly to the fact that within twenty-four hours of the closing of the polls this picture began to take form, thus apparently confirming Mr. Taft's predictions that a business revival would tread upon the heels of Mr. Bryan's defeat. According to a canvass made by the National Association of Manufacturers, and reported in *American Industries*, the important manufacturing interests of this country are about to put to work at least 650,000 idle men. Some dispatches tell of reemployment with a 20-per-cent. advance in wages.

For months the financial experts have been assuring the country that the only obstacle in the path of returning prosperity was the lack of confidence on the part of capital, and Mr. Taft and his supporters did not hesitate to explain this timidity as due to fear of Mr. Bryan's success, and at the same time to predict a business revival in case of a Republican victory. While Mr. Bryan's honesty of purpose was not for a moment doubted, remarks the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), "his passion for empiricism, for the advocacy of overnight experiments in business and government methods, gave, to use a homely simile, a growth of gooseflesh to the industrial world." Tho possibly unjustifiable, it adds, the fright was there, and had much to do with the result.

Since it was upon the issue of prosperity that the Republicans won, remarks the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), it rests with them to make performance square with promise—"to belt up the wheels of industry and to provide work for the unemployed."

Mr. Taft, speaking in Cincinnati, referred to his preelection predictions of a business revival in the following words:

> "I am very hopeful that the predictions made by me in my canvass in regard to the business future of the country may come true. I am hopeful that the business future has been more or less determined and made certain by the result, and that with such certainty investors may feel justified in investing capital and in putting out funds for railroad construction and for projecting and carrying on great business enterprises.
>
> "I feel that this is entirely consistent with the maintaining and clinching of the Roosevelt policies as I understand them and as you understand them; that is, that the laws are to be enforced and that business men are to be shown the lines of legality. . . . . .
>
> "In this way men who conduct a legitimate business may understand that the Government is back of them and does not intend to do anything to interfere with their legitimate advancement. It is only a question of the definite knowledge of the statutes and of their clear understanding which shall make the honest progress of our business possible. And that, in my belief, is all that is necessary to make that progress substantial and enduring."

Among the indications furnished by the news columns of the press that Mr. Taft has no monopoly of confidence in the situation are such items as the resumption of full time in thread-mills in New Jersey; a 20-per-cent. wage increase in several Pittsburg factories; increased orders for steel rails; a stimulation of activity in the building, dry-goods, and grocery trades; and the restoration of the higher wages which prevailed before the panic, in many Mississippi and Louisiana cotton-mills—to be followed, it is said, by similar action in Georgia and the Carolinas. Pennsylvania dispatches report factories resuming their normal capacity throughout the great Pittsburg industrial belt, and it is said that the United States Steel Corporation expects to make the year 1909 "the biggest in the history of iron and steel." Says *The Iron Trade Review*:

> "The railroads are showing more activity. The Northern Pacific has specified on 12,000 tons of rails to the Lackawanna Steel Company, while the Rock Island has specified on 5,000 to be rolled by the Illinois company. The Missouri Pacific has placed an order with the American Car and Foundry Company for the repair of 6,000 freight and 75 passenger-cars. The Illinois Central has ordered 400 convertible cars, and the Santa Fé has ordered 5,000 tons of steel for bridge and viaduct construction."

In a Boston dispatch to the New York *Tribune* we read:

> "Representatives of the thirty-eight steamboat companies of the United States and Canada which comprize the Association of Steamboat Passenger Lines held a secret meeting in Boston to-day and rescinded the plan to reduce wages and cut expenses on all of the lines. H. D. Goulder, counsel for the association, said that this action had been taken because the members believed the country was on the high-road to prosperity, and that it was in line rather to increase than to reduce wages.
>
> "Representatives from every seaport and every inland steamship center reported a big increase of business."

Among many rosy statements coming from men eminent in the business world may be cited those of President J. T. Harahan, of the Illinois Central Railroad, and of James E. Smith, president of the St. Louis Business Men's League. According to Mr. Harahan, Mr. Taft's election "means a certain increase in all lines of business, beginning at once"; and Mr. Smith predicts that within the next six months St. Louis "will enjoy the greatest prosperity within its history," and that "this condition will become general throughout the United States."

"There will be no running amuck among combinations of capital,

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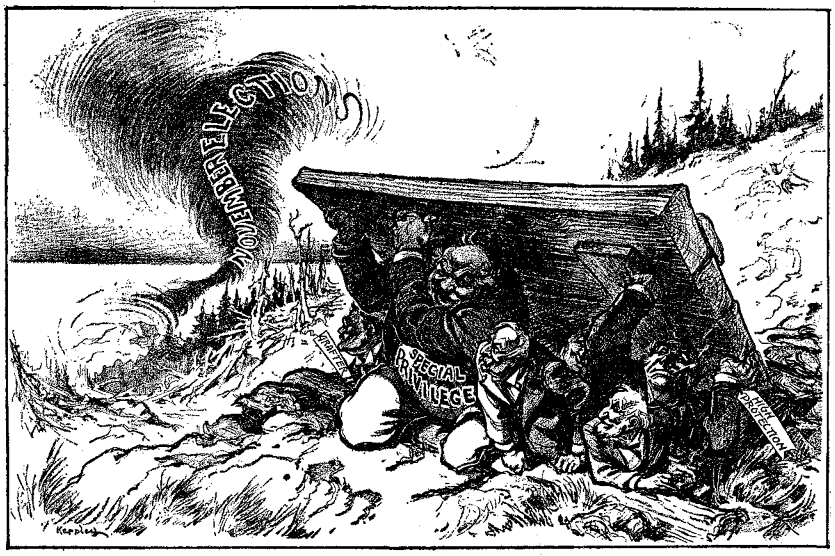
EVOLUTION OF THE TAFT SMILE.

for the combination is the evolution of business, but there will be regulation, and corporations will be forced to obey the law," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which adds that "the railroads understand this and are giving evidence of a desire to obey it." This view finds indorsement in the Philadelphia *Railway World*, which rejoices in the Republican victory, but nevertheless warns railway officials that it is "a victory for a radical candidate running on a radical platform." This leading railway organ goes on to say:

> "In view of this outlook the railroads should in no degree relax their efforts to form a united organization for the defense of their interests. They may be certain that as yet the justice of their position is by no means understood either by the masses of the people or by their leaders. The connection between the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country is by no means perceived outside of a limited circle of business men. The agitation for railway valuation as a basis for railway rates will continue; the Interstate Commerce Commission will make demands for additional powers; the State legislatures and State commissions will continue their encroachments upon the field of private enterprise in transportation, and the railroads must resist this movement or it will damage them beyond the possibility of speedy recovery. They must bind the interests of their employees as closely as possible to the interests of the owners and creditors; they must continue their policy of frank publicity; they must frown upon any schemes of financial jugglery which are certain to arouse public hostility. They must continue the work which has been so auspiciously begun through the traffic associations, of cultivating friendly relations with shippers, with a view to the removal of misunderstandings and the correction of abuses. They must assiduously abstain from the very appearance of evil in the direction of attempting to influence, by means which critical persons might consider improper, the action of State or national legislatures. Above all, the railroads must, during the next four years, if they would improve their position before the bar of public opinion, obey to the letter the laws which have been passed for their regulation. Many of these laws are unconstitutional and will be thrown out by the courts. In the mean time, however, it is highly expedient that they should be scrupulously obeyed."



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AFTER THE BLOW

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE—"All right now, boys. You can come out."

—Keppler in *Puck*.

The tide of commerce and industry will rise to greater heights than ever before with Mr. Taft at the helm, thinks the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.). Other papers, turning to Wall Street for an omen, note that after Mr. Taft's speech here quoted most of the active stocks on the exchange rose rapidly, many of them reaching their highest points for the year. "It is the opinion of the shrewdest financiers," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), "that within a few weeks capital will be as eager for investment as during the past year it has been reluctant." But it is the consensus of opinion among clear-sighted business men, according to the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), that "the process of improvement, while certain, will be gradual, culminating probably in the coming spring or early summer months, by which time business will be placed on a permanently good basis." There will be little speculative activity for a long time to come, asserts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), which adds that "progress is thereby all the more assured." "What can be expected surely," it continues, "is a steady amelioration of all business conditions—slow at first, but gradually gathering breadth and force under the conservative control of those natural laws against which speculators and demagogs equally contend in vain." Says the New York *Press* (Rep.):

> "From the time of the financial disturbance a year ago there has been nothing radically wrong with the country at any time. There was mistrust of individuals prominent in the material affairs of the nation. There was disgust with methods of corporations and of

men. There were technical difficulties and embarrassments in our currency system—and there still are. But the underlying conditions were all sound—big crops, with good markets for them; mortgages discharged and other debts paid; huge savings of the public; enormous productive plants fit for operation; railway improvements under way—the country in first-class shape. . . . . . .

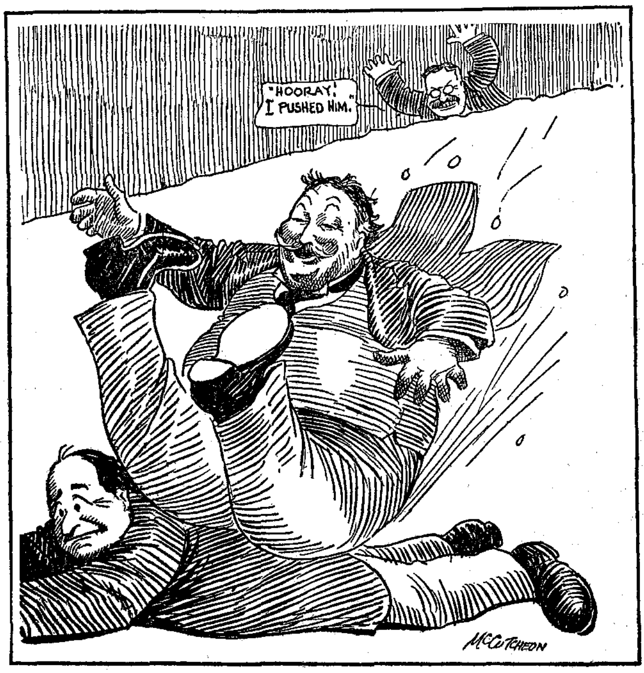
"With the greatest confidence we have awaited the renewal of business activity in force. It will start at once to gain the headway which in 1907 had become almost terrifying because of its breakneck speed. Yet it will not attain that former momentum overnight. It will take months—and indeed the more gradual attainment of speed will be better for us all—to get the vast and complicated economic machinery of the country all running at the top of its capacity. Probably the spring, season of industrial expansion as of natural blossoming, will see business again under full steam, wages going up to their high marks, and the American people envied by the rest of the world for their prosperity."

The Wall Street Journal looks far enough ahead to discern comfort even for the man with a fixt income. To quote:

"The man with the fixt income has not profited by the depression, as he usually does through the increased purchasing power of the dollar. On the other hand, he has been better protected in the keeping of his job. Renewed prosperity will continue the burden of high cost of living. But, on the other hand, it ought also by degrees lift the fixt income to a higher level. Let us hope so."

FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

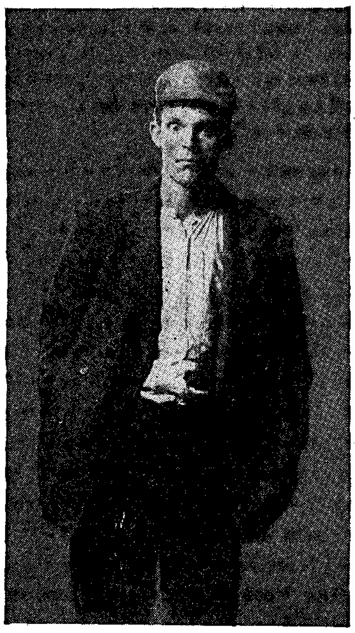
INSTEAD of being done for by its fourth successive disaster, the Democratic party finds, upon looking the defeat over with some care, that it is really an augury of future victory. The party "is a tough old sinner; its vitality is astonishing," regretfully remarks a Republican observer, the Hartford *Courant;* and a number of leading Democratic papers think that with a few alterations here and there the Democracy can be put in first-class fighting trim. True, Mr. Bryan was beaten by some 1,100,000 plurality, but if you figure it on the basis of State results, the party was beaten by only 400,000. In many States the Democratic candidates for Governor ran far ahead of Mr. Bryan, and Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, and North Dakota elected Democratic Governors, altho casting their electoral votes for Taft. The Democrats have also reduced the Republican majority in the House of Representatives by ten or a dozen votes, gained a Senator in Indiana, and won Nebraska back to the Democratic column.



THE LANDSLIDE.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Thus the party "emerges from the battle in much better form than it was four years ago," says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.); and the once Democratic Baltimore *Sun*, which has been supporting Taft in this campaign, declares that "the strength shown by the Democratic party in more than one of the doubtful States attests its continued vitality in spite of all the extraordinary shocks to which in recent years it has been subjected." "There is every promise," the Harrisburg *Patriot* (Dem.) believes, "that the Republicans will soon be opposed by an organization so strong that their leaders can not fail to realize that they must do justice by the people, or they can not remain in power." Mr. Watterson,

SCENE OF THE REELFOOT-LAKE LYNCHING.
The man standing marks the spot from which Colonel Taylor made his dash to liberty.



TID BURTON,
The nightrider who confest after the murder of Captain Rankin.

TENNESSEE'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE COURTS.

in his Louisville *Courier-Journal*, after comparing Bryan on his stumping tour with Ignatius Loyola preaching the cross, goes on to give this heartening word to his fellow Democrats:

> "Old-time Democrats will wait and keep their powder dry. If they should despair, if they should break apart, the country would be exposed to political anarchy leading through radicalism and excess of every sort to practical irresponsibility on the one hand and unregenerate debauchery backed by resistless force on the other hand.
>
> "We may be a power for good, tho beaten and in opposition. Seven million of voters are never to be despised in case they hold together. Many States remain to us. The Constitution of the United States has not been abolished yet, nor institutional freedom, nor wise and upright administration, and these are still worth fighting for."

The Omaha *World-Herald*, the leading Bryan paper in Mr. Bryan's home State, takes this hopeful view:

> "The Democratic party will continue to be the Democratic party, the guardian and exponent of the principles of Thomas Jefferson. There is no room for two Republican parties. There must be a party of sane and progressive radicalism, and the Democracy, if it live, must fulfil that function. The Republican party has gained a new lease of power by opportunist flirtation with Democratic policies. When the insincerity of this diversion is at length exposed, as it must be, because the continuing influences in the Republican party are anti-Democratic by nature, by interest, and by intent, then Democracy, if it has kept the faith, will come into its own. And it will keep the faith. There is nothing else for it to do."

Mr. Bryan, while not explicitly renouncing the hope of another nomination, says that he will serve the party "in a private capacity," and expects to see its principles win. He says:

> "I have faith that the publicity which we asked for will yet commend itself to the American people, that the election of Senators by the people will be secured, that the iniquities of the trusts will arouse an opposition that will result in the elimination of the principle of private monopoly. I am confident that the people will see the necessity for the labor legislation and the tariff reduction which our platform demanded. I am confident, too, that the educational work done in this campaign will result in securing greater protection to bank depositors.
>
> "The above are the most prominent reforms for which we labored, and I believe that these reforms will yet come, together with more effective regulation of railroads and independence for the Filipinos. . . . . . .
>
> "But I shall serve as willingly in a private capacity as in a public one. God does not require great things of us. He only requires that we improve the opportunities that are presented, and I shall be glad to improve the opportunities for service presented by private life."

The question of Mr. Bryan's leadership cleaves the comment of the Democratic press into two opposing camps. His nomination this time "was an idiotic procedure" that led to "inevitable disaster," is the view of the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.); and the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.) remarks that the result on election day was not a defeat for the party, but was merely "the country's third decisive rejection of Mr. William Jennings Bryan's insistent tender of his services as President." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) reminds the party that "repeated knockdowns should impart some information, for only the unwise bumps his head always in the same place," and it draws the moral that the party should shake off "the control of the Western radicals." It is hardly necessary to say that the Eastern Democratic papers of the Cleveland school are urging the deposition of the Nebraskan. The New York *World* (Dem.) puts the case thus:

> "It was a Democratic defeat Tuesday, but the element of disaster is Mr. Bryan's own property. So far as the Democratic party is concerned the situation is very encouraging. It is rid of Mr. Bryan's perpetual candidacy. It has won great victories in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, and North Dakota, where it elected its candidates for Governor in spite of the Republican pluralities for President. It has won hardly less striking victories in Illinois and Michigan, where Democratic candidates for Governor nearly overcame Taft pluralities of 175,000 and 100,000. It gains a United States Senator in Indiana.
>
> "New leaders are coming up. Unbalanced extremists like Hearst, Debs, and Watson have sloughed off. Democratic Governors in Republican States have a rare opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for leadership. Compared with the situation four years ago Democrats everywhere are justified in new hope and new courage. There is every prospect of a welding together of the party into an active, vigorous opposition to Rooseveltism, Roosevelt tendencies, and Republican privilege. It is easy to see what might have happened had there been a candidate for President who would have strengthened and not weakened the Democratic ticket in all the great debatable States.
>
> "Altho Mr. Bryan is worse defeated than ever before, *The World* believes that the Democratic party is in better condition to-day than it has been since 1892."

The Atlanta *Constitution*, while not mentioning Mr. Bryan's name, remarks thus to the same effect:

> "The Democratic party has not been in a healthy condition for a long time, and it has made the dangerous mistake of calling in quack doctors who have had a pill for every ailment of the body politic—guaranteed to cure it if it did not kill.
>
> "Substantial and genuine tariff reform—not free trade—but such as that for which the real Democracy has stood for all these years, would go further toward correcting the national evils of to-day than all the new-fangled notions and will-o'-the-wisps with which the Democratic campaign was burdened. And yet it was scarcely known as an issue in the campaign.
>
> "The Democracy has practised quackery long enough. It must abandon it speedily and get back to a basis of conservatism, sanity, and safety.
>
> "It will remain powerless until it quits puttering with trifles and side-issues and chasing fantoms.
>
> "There must be a building anew from the very bottom, and the corner-stone of the new structure must be tariff reform. Let most of the other things go to the trash-basket, for they simply serve to divert attention from what ought to be the main issue.
>
> "With the rest of the nation the South will no longer stand submissive and blindly swallow quack doses—any and every thing prescribed for real and imaginary reforms.
>
> "It is going to get down to a business basis, and the Democracy of the South must lead the way to it."

In spite of his critics, however, Mr. Bryan's hold on his party is still strong. "He will never win the Presidency," says the Raleigh *Times* (Dem.), "but he is the biggest man in the country to-day, and has done more for purity and reform in politics than all others combined." And the Columbia *State* (Dem.) declares:

> "At this hour when honest government seems most distant, when the principles of Jefferson are without a friend in power, when greedy trusts hold eighty-odd millions of people by the throat, we are more than ever devoted to the cause of the many weak against the powerful few; more than ever devoted to the statesman, the pure citizen, and loyable gentleman, W. J. Bryan."

The attempt "to belittle and misrepresent the extraordinary achievement of Bryan" in rallying the party in the doubtful States this year will fail, asserts the Brooklyn *Citizen*, and it adds:

> "Never was any party better represented by a candidate for the Presidency than the Democracy was this year by Bryan, and they reckon ill who imagine that he will, tho withdrawn from the Presidential field, give place to any other man at present visible as the leader of the party. Never could it be said more truly of any public man than of Bryan, that he was a host in himself. Without money to pay the most urgent of campaign expenses, with the whole force of the Federal Administration exerted against him, and with an undisguised alliance between the Republicans and the very elements of predatory wealth which Roosevelt has so often denounced, he reunited his party so thoroughly that in every State in the Union, with the single exception, perhaps, of the State of New York, it made important inroads on its adversary, and in not a few instances wrested positions of great value from its hands.
>
> "It may not please the opponents of Mr. Bryan to be told this, but as it is the fact, they had better listen. Bryan has never had

a firmer hold on the confidence of the great honest masses of the Democratic party than at the present hour."

A note of despair appears in the comment of the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), which says:

> "It looks as if the Democratic party, as a political power, has come to an end. It will continue to exist in some of the States for local purposes, and there will always be a dominant white party in the South, but as a national power the indications are that Democracy will play a very subordinate part. Issues are changing with great rapidity. The Republican party is the parent of all the great private fortunes in the Union, and of all the vast corporate monopolies and trusts. Under its fostering care a money power has been created and built up, and of necessity the offspring must stand for its parent in a struggle that threatens both.
>
> "Realizing, as the American people will, that no constitutional conservative organization like the grand old party of constitutional guaranties and Jeffersonian principles can overthrow a political party entrenched and maintained by a vast consolidation of wealth, the time will come when means will be found, not provided for in the national Constitution, to work such changes as the people may and surely will demand.
>
> "If Mr. Bryan had been elected to the Chief Magistracy of the American Republic, the possibilities of a tremendous political and social upheaval would have been long postponed, but as matters now stand, they are visibly impending, and those men are but blind guides who in face of such conditions shall cry peace and safety. For then sudden calamity may fall upon them."

THE NEW CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF

As there is scarcely an industry in the country that is not affected directly or indirectly by the tariff, and as many think that the full tide of prosperity will not begin to flow in before this matter is settled, keen interest is naturally shown in the tariff-revision plans of the new Congress. It will be Republican by a good working majority in both branches, and the leaders are well known, so it is possible for the papers to make some pretty shrewd guesses as to how the work will be done. The pledge in the party platform has it that the Dingley schedules will be revised by a special session of the new Congress, to be convened immediately after the inauguration on March 4. During the remaining short session of the old Congress, this winter, no tariff legislation is looked for.

Irrespective of party, says the New York *Commercial* (Fin.), the people expect and demand very material reductions of many of the duties on imports. "A leading line of inquiry prior to actual legislation," it adds, "will of necessity be directed at those conditions which enable American manufacturers in certain lines to maintain prices in the domestic markets here in the United States higher than they ask of foreign buyers—the very rankest kind of discrimination against the home consumer." As an instance it cites the fact that American watches which bring $75 in the home market may be bought for $42.30 in England, Egypt, or Australia. "Business," *The Commercial* admits, "will of necessity be somewhat disturbed during the special session for tariff revision, but the session itself need not be long"—sixty days being suggested as ample time for the work.

Already a committee is giving hearings on the tariff, and according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), there is a good prospect of getting new schedules in effect before the beginning of the next fiscal year on July 1. So optimistic is the tone of this dispatch that it goes on:

> "It is not too much to say that if all parties in both Houses of Congress display the same promptness in getting the tariff-revision program through as has been shown by the committees of Congress in the recess, it would be possible to perfect a revision of the tariff at the short session of Congress this winter, and thereby relieve the country from the necessity of a special session after Mr. Taft is inaugurated, and furnish to the business interests of the country immediate assurance that the doubts and difficulties incident to delay in adjusting new rates of complex tariff-schedules would be reduced to a minimum, to the great advantage of capital and labor in the productive industries."

On the other hand, a number of papers point out that the reelection of Cannon, Dalzell, Payne, and other influential "stand-patters" puts a grave obstacle in the way of real tariff reform even in the special session. Altho there is an organized movement to wrest the Speakership from Mr. Cannon, it is generally conceded that he will be reelected by a Republican caucus at the opening of the next Congress, and will consequently have the appointment of all committees of the House. Says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.):

> "That there will be a revision of the tariff that is a real reform and will materially moderate the policy of protection, can not be expected from the continued control of legislation by the party of high protection under the virtual domination of the old 'stand-pat crowd.' It is one of the unfortunate results of the Bryan candidacy and its overwhelming defeat that the Republican party is strengthened in its position, and the wholesome influence of a vital and vigorous opposition will be lacking. The only good that we can look for from the promised tariff revision of 1909 is a discussion that may be more enlightening and stimulating than any that we have had in the past, when the protected interests have practically shaped the schedules to suit themselves and paid for the privilege. That may give a new direction to agitation and lead to reform later on."

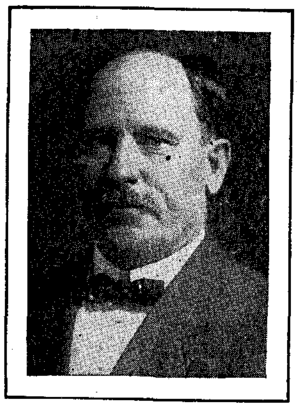
"If there be any tricks in the way of keeping a promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope in which Chairman Payne's 'experts' may be deficient," remarks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) with unveiled irony, "the shortcoming can be supplied by the Steel Trust through Representative John Dalzell, while the special committee under Chairman Mann has been engaged all summer in the discovery of a method of tariff revision that will not hurt the Lumber Trust and the Paper Trust."

Several Democratic papers suggest that if the revision next spring is not sincere and satisfactory, it will give the Democrats the needed issue to bring them back into power.

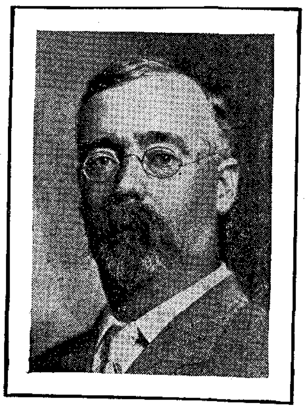
JUDGE LINDSEY'S VICTORY IN DENVER—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the father of the Juvenile Court in Denver, has won another great triumph. Forced to fight against bosses and machines of both parties for his reelection, Judge Lindsey has received an overwhelming indorsement of his unique work. "Election day brought no more inspiring result than this victory in Denver," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to discuss the incident thus:

> "Judge Lindsey, hampered in his splendid efforts for Denver children by the bosses who, in his own words, 'were making child criminals more quickly than we could cure them,' told the bare, sharp truth about several 'prominent and respected' citizens. In a terrible pamphlet on 'The Rule of Plutocracy in Colorado' he arraigned almost every influential Democrat and Republican with facts much too specific and relevant to be dismissed as 'muck-raking.' Then, of course, both parties combined to oust him. But there were men in Denver; and they induced Mr. Lindsey to run on a separate ticket. They and their wives paid his campaign expenses; they gave him more votes than his puppet rivals together could secure with all the wealth of the Colorado Telephone Company and the 'wine-room' influence of liquor-dealers' associations. And this, too, in spite of the difficulties which the State election laws put in the way of the independent voter. Judge Lindsey must take this as a call to the higher, more difficult task of cleaning up Colorado politics. That task he began when he got the Denver school-children to swear on flag day: 'I will not remain silent if I know of dishonesty in public affairs. I will put forth every effort to have the guilty public official exposed and punished.' It now seems that he need not postpone his work until the generation under his care shall have grown up. Colorado air is very clear, even for old eyes."

A. C. SHALLENBERGER (Dem.),
of Nebraska.



GEORGE W. DONAGHEY (Dem.),
of Arkansas.



WILLIAM SPRY (Rep.),
of Utah.

JAMES H. BRADY (Rep.),
of Idaho.

HUGHES AND OTHER GOVERNORS

A SURVEY of the editorial pages all over the country shows that, apart from the national election, interest centers in the victory of Governor Hughes in New York State. If New York, regarded by outsiders as a sink of iniquity, can rout the gamblers and elect a man like Hughes, why, there is hope for all of us, they seem to say. His triumph "will dismay the big and little grafters in all the States" and "give heart to reformers everywhere," declares the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind. Rep.); and so says the Washington *Herald* (Ind.). The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) remarks that the "Empire State would have set the rest of the country a mighty shabby example if it had turned down Hughes," and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) exclaims exultingly:

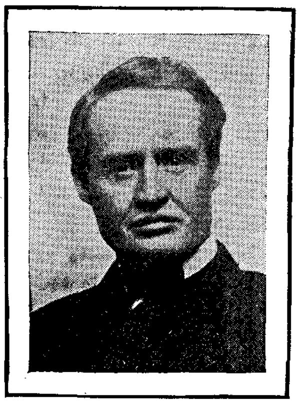
> "Such an example of the highest citizenship, crowned with such a manifestation of the public approval, is a priceless possession for the nation. There is not a good cause in the country to-day that is not the stronger for it; and all Americans, regardless of party, have reason to acclaim it as a piece of national good fortune."

Governor Hughes's victory was emphasized by the defeat of six of the eight Republican State Senators who opposed his policies at Albany last winter, so that when his new measures come up in January, the legislators who are thinking of opposing them can look around at the chairs where their lamented colleagues used to sit, and make up their minds as to what is best. Five of the six could not even get a renomination. Otto Foelker, who rose from a sick-bed and risked his life to cast the deciding vote for the bills to stop race-track gambling, was elected to Congress over bitter opposition and the lavish expenditure of money. Many New-York papers are making the charge that the Republican politicians tried to knife Hughes and elect Chanler, the Democratic candidate, and while the Governor is professedly a stranger to political revenge, his plan for a direct

A. W. GILCHRIST (Dem.),
of Florida.

W. W. KITCHIN (Dem.),
of North Carolina.

JOHN A. JOHNSON (Dem.),
of Minnesota.



WALTER R. STUBBS (Rep.),
of Kansas.

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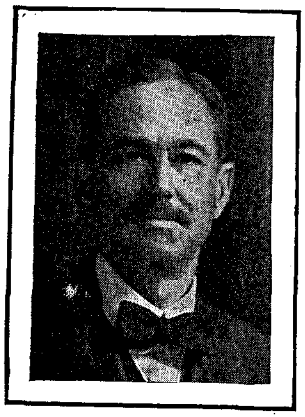
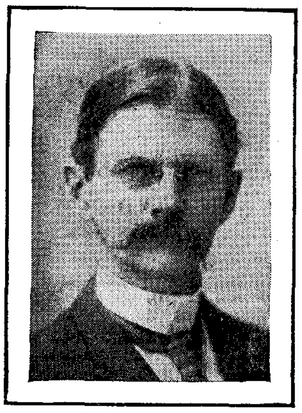
CHARLES E. HUGHES (Rep.),
of New York.

M. R. PATTERSON (Dem.),
of Tennessee.

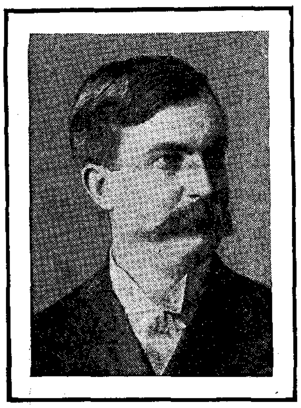


GEORGE L. LILLEY (Rep.),
of Connecticut.

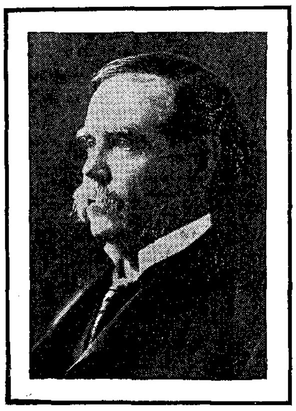


THOMAS R. MARSHALL (Dem.),
of Indiana.

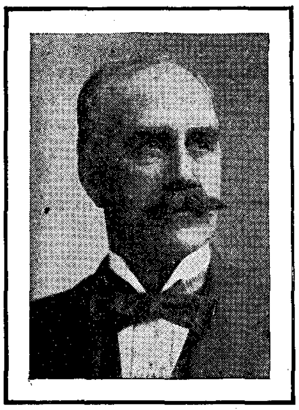
NEWLY ELECTED



F. M. WARNER (Rep.), of Michigan.

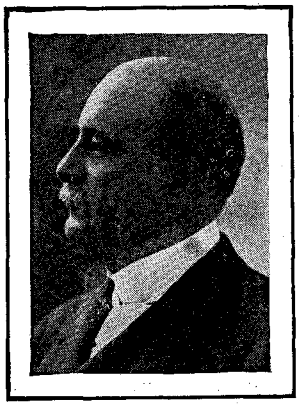


T. M. CAMPBELL (Dem.), of Texas.



JUDSON HARMON (Dem.), of Ohio.

J. F. SHAFROTH (Dem.), of Colorado.



E. S. DRAPER (Rep.), of Massachusetts.

C. S. DENEEN (Rep.), of Illinois.

primary law is expected amply to make up for this lack in its effect upon the bosses.

What impresses the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) is the ability of the Republican party in New York to raise up new leaders like Hughes when the old ones fall into disrepute. It observes:

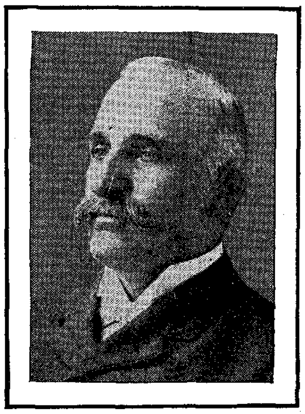
> "No political party, on its record, ever deserved defeat more richly than did the Republican party of New York after its long subservience to such leaders as Platt and Odell, yet in Governor Hughes it quickly developed a leader capable of holding public confidence and turning back the tide of political reaction. His personal victory has been gained with such unsparing fidelity to his own ideals of political conduct—conduct which was deemed 'impractical' and extreme even by men who pose as promoters of 'conscience in politics'—that the event becomes one of the most notable of the year. Governor Hughes's future is immediately invested with remarkable interest in view of his new prestige throughout the country and his fresh opportunity for important service in the government of his own great commonwealth."

Another notable feature of the election is the success of several Democratic candidates for Governor in Republican States. The continued success of Governor Johnson in Minnesota has come to be the expected thing, but the victories of Burke in North Dakota, Marshall in Indiana, and Harmon in Ohio arouse remark. In the two latter States the temperance issue cut a large figure, and the Democratic success is interpreted as a setback to the spread of prohibition, and the Democratic victories in Kentucky and Nebraska are also considered a reaction against the prohibition movement.

Governor Johnson "looms up across the Democratic vision like the shadow of a lost opportunity," observes the New York *Mail* (Rep.); and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks similarly:

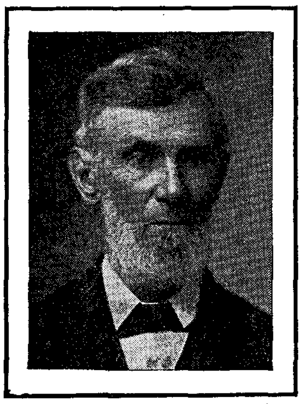
> "Democrats can elect Governors, but can not, in the same States, give their Presidential candidate—when his name is William J. Bryan—as many votes by 50,000 or 100,000. The election of

ARAM J. POTHIER (Rep.), of Rhode Island.



M. F. ANSEL (Dem.), of South Carolina.

H. S. HADLEY (Rep.), of Missouri.



S. S. PENNEWILL (Rep.), of Delaware.

J. O. DAVIDSON (Rep.), of Wisconsin.

HENRY B. QUINBY (Rep.), of New Hampshire.

GOVERNORS

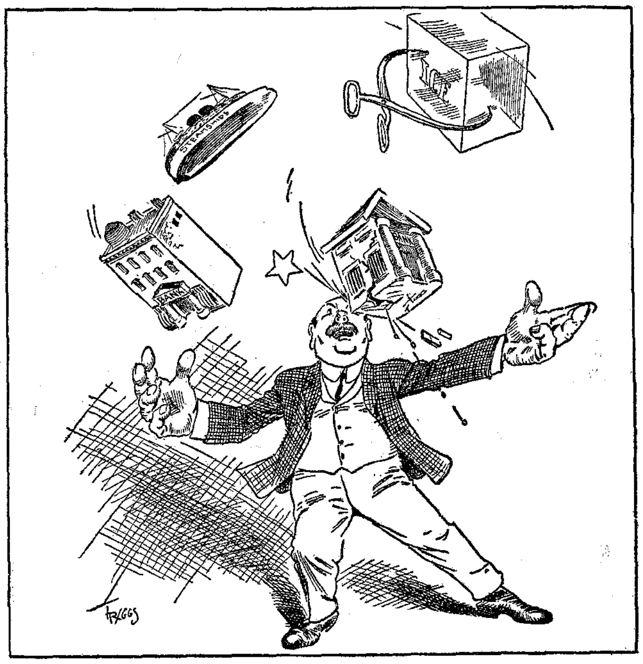
Democratic Governors in Ohio and Indiana, as in Minnesota, shows how easy it is to get votes which are out of Bryan's reach. Even Adlai Stevenson in Illinois, tho he did not defeat Governor Deneen, ran about 120,000 votes ahead of Bryan. Governor Johnson in Minnesota again demonstrated his remarkable powers as a vote-getter, running some 150,000 votes ahead of Bryan. But, of course, the party could not have Johnson or Judson Harmon as a Presidential candidate, because either of them might have been elected and so broken the Bryan monopoly."

CONVICTING A CAPTAIN OF FINANCE

"I'M a sacrifice, by political interests, to the public clamor for a victim from the ranks of the so-called 'predatory rich,'" is the reported comment of Charles W. Morse when sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for misapplication of funds and false entry. The public verdict as reflected in the press, however, is that while he may be an object of pity he is not a victim of injustice. Alfred H. Curtis, Mr. Morse's codefendant and former president of the wrecked National Bank of North America, was sentenced for five years, but the sentence was suspended.

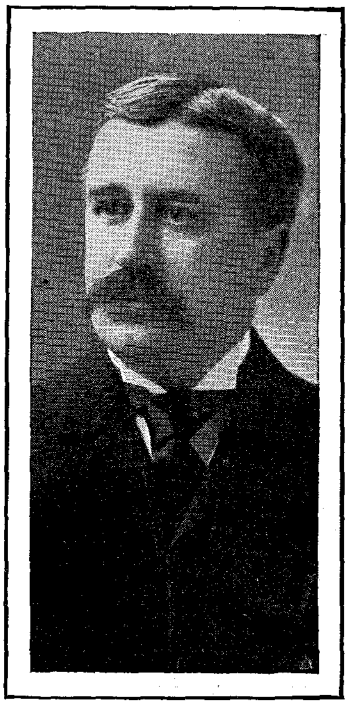
The procedure which brought Mr. Morse to grief was gaining control of a chain of banks to use their deposits for his own vast speculative enterprises, such as his Ice Trust and his coastwise steamship trust. It was the collapse of these enfeebled banks which did much to precipitate the disastrous panic of last year. His sentence, says the New York *Times*, is at once a punishment, an example, and a vindication. Its chief value will be as a salutary and saving example, says this paper. But at the same time "society vindicates itself against one who has broken the rules and regulations it, in the form of statutes, imposes upon his class." To quote further:

"The public does not need to be told that forbidden practises may in many cases be compatible with what is called safe banking. That is, a bank may 'get around' the law, it may by shifts and devices of one kind or another evade the intent of the law, while apparently complying with its spirit, and it may do these things without impairing or endangering its solvency. When, for instance, a bank makes loans nominally to several parties which actually are to one party, the aggregate being in excess of the proportion of its capital which it is allowed to loan to one individual, the transaction may not be actually unsafe because the borrower is perfectly responsible and able to pay. The peril of such banking methods lies in the chance that the bank officers may be ill-informed as to the solvency of the borrower. Mr. Curtis knew that many of the Morse transactions were contrary to law, but he acted under orders and felt that the bank was safe because he believed Mr. Morse to be a very rich man. The case, therefore, is a perfect illustration of the wisdom of the statute. The misfortune that Mr. Curtis has brought upon himself by his weakness will doubtless serve to put backbone into other bank officers in similar positions of subordination to one dominating will. . . . . .



EVEN AN EXPERT LETS SOMETHING DROP ONCE IN A WHILE.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

"The lesson of the Morse case, then, is of high value to the banking and to the business of the country. Morse was a reckless banker, not a banker at all in the true, proper, and lawful meaning of the word. His business was apparently speculation. His banks were mere auxiliaries to his ventures in other fields. It is in a sense better that exposures and punishment should fall upon a man who was not a legitimate banker, and whose methods were in a high degree dangerous, than that it should come upon some man who, everybody would agree was a safe banker, yet who had permitted himself by indirection to employ methods not sanctioned by the law. The safe bankers who sometimes or habitually do 'get around' the law have had their warning. It is a terrible one. It will be curative, no doubt, of many practises that too often are, but should never be, indulged in."



Photograph by Gessford, New York.

THE FIRST CAPTAIN OF FINANCE TO SEE THE INSIDE OF A JAIL.

The gambler in control of the bank, remarks the New York *Tribune*, did just what the smaller gambler in a subordinate capacity always does—"he resorted to crime, misapplying the bank's funds and making false entries to conceal the misapplication from the Controller of the Currency."

The United-States court, ironically comments the New York *World*, has put Charles W. Morse to great inconvenience and expense which he could have readily escaped by conducting his fiscal operations in State banks instead of in national banks. In the same vein it goes on to say:

"The laws of the United States make it a crime to make a false entry in or to omit a true entry from the books of a national bank. The laws of the State of New York make it a crime to make a false entry in or to omit a true entry from the books of any life-insurance company, any bank or trust company, any public-service corporation.

"Thomas F. Ryan's office boy Danny Shea borrowed $2,000,000 from the State Trust Company. Morse's clerk Leslie E. Whiting borrowed only $165,000 from the National Bank of North America. And Morse goes to the Atlanta penitentiary, while Mr. Jerome allowed the Statute of Limitations to intervene in Ryan's behalf. President Roosevelt, who was Governor at the time and knew of Elihu Root's part in Ryan's transactions, appointed Mr. Root Secretary of State of the United States.

"Richard A. McCurdy kept false books of account in the Mutual Life. And the District-Attorney of New York County, Mr. Jerome, made himself a witness before the Grand Jury to prevent McCurdy's indictment.

"George W. Perkins suppress entries and kept false books of account in the New York Life. And the District-Attorney of New York County, Mr. Jerome, prepared a fictitious case on concocted affidavits to enable Perkins to escape punishment.

"The Metropolitan Railway Company not only kept false books of accounts, but destroyed its true vouchers. And the District-Attorney of New York County, Mr. Jerome, stood as its defender."

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE KAISER'S LATEST "INTENTIONAL INDISCRETION"

"I INCULCATE insolence in my lackeys," said the French marquis, "to save myself the trouble of being arrogant." William I. and Frederick III. acted in an analogous way with regard to the acerbities of diplomacy. The one was a pietist, the other a man of peace. They both left the "blood and iron" of international negotiation to Chancellor Bismarck. The present German Emperor is and ever has been unwilling to endure the existence of such an intermediary, if we are to believe his European critics. He will be his own mouthpiece, and we gather that he has spread dismay, disgust, and utter confusion among the German press and people by his recent communications to the outside world.

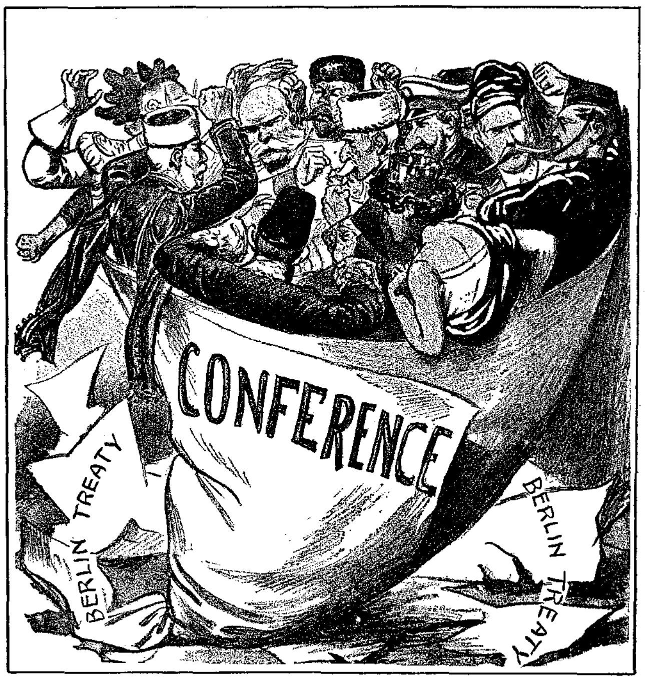
According to an Englishman writing in the London *Daily Telegraph*, the Kaiser made to the writer many protestations of his friendship for England and cited several evidences of his desire for English success. Thus, altho William II. sent a sympathetic telegram to President Krueger when the Boers were struggling to wipe out British influence in the Transvaal, in the interview reported in the London *Daily Telegraph* he claims to have prescribed the plan of campaign as a result of which Lord Roberts marched triumphantly into Pretoria. He professes to have frustrated a scheme by which France, Germany, and Russia were to intervene in supporting Krueger's army. These are the main points of the interview. Now Mr. Haldane, the present Secretary for War, denies, in the House of Commons, that such a document as the Kaiser describes is to be found in the archives of the War Office, nor was ever received there. The Russian and French papers assert that altho there was a proposal for peaceful intervention in the Boer War, it was not William II., but Delcassé, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Russian Government, that refused to support it. In the interview referred to, the German sovereign declares that he has been active throughout his reign in preserving peace in Europe, and especially with England.

The German Foreign Office has been thrown into a state of consternation by the publication of these confidences. Prince von Buelow has offered his resignation, which has been declined, and Mr. Wilhelm von Schoen has fallen suddenly ill, with a prospect of surrendering his portfolio.

According to the English press, the exciting cause of German indignation is that while the Emperor may love England, the people hate that country as their rival in commerce and colonization. The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* and the *Koelnische Zeitung* also bend to authority in taking a kindly view of the Emperor's act, but the Radical *Freisinnige Zeitung* (Berlin) calls the publication of the interview "another and most dangerous example of the impulsive personal policy of the Kaiser." The *National Zeitung* hopes that in the future "the imperial policy will be in accordance with that of the Empire." While the Kaiser certainly aims at the improvement of Anglo-German relations, the present incident shows that the methods of the Foreign Office, who consented to the publication of the interview, need improvement, says the Independent but half Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). "The Reichstag must see that the present intolerable condition of things comes to an end," angrily exclaims the Socialist *Vorwaerts* (Berlin). The report of this interview, says the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin), often considered the Kaiser's favorite paper, "has united our enemies, injured our prestige, and destroyed foreign confidence in the loyalty, sincerity, and seriousness of our foreign policy."

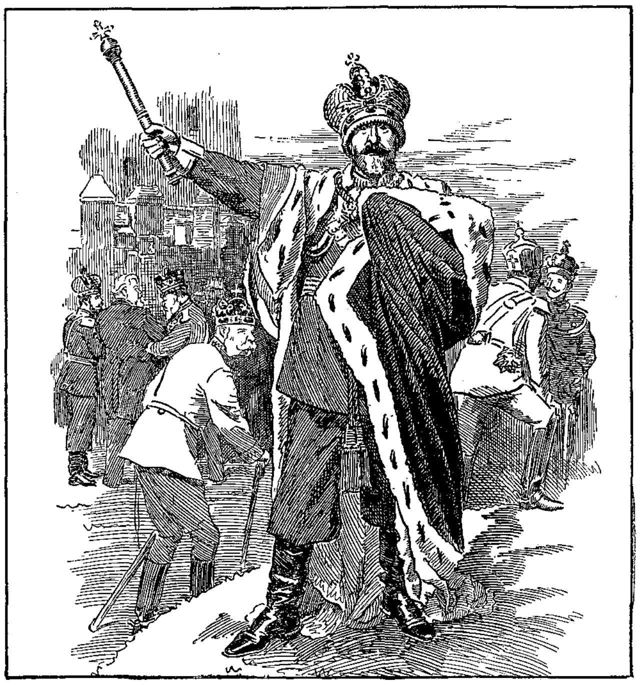
The provincial press are much more outspoken. "Peals of laughter are excited throughout the Empire" by the Kaiser's naive statements, we read in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. "It is a very comedy of errors," adds the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, alluding to the fact that the Chancellor approved with his initial a document he had never read and it passed unchallenged by the Foreign Office. "Blunder follows upon blunder," observes the *Dortmunder Zeitung*. The matter is summed up as follows by the *Dresdener Nachrichten*:

"It is impossible to overestimate the baneful effect of this communication in foreign chancelleries. It is this that rouses popular



EUROPEAN HARMONY.

They get along by making new treaties as fast as they tear up the old ones. —*Fischietto* (Turin).



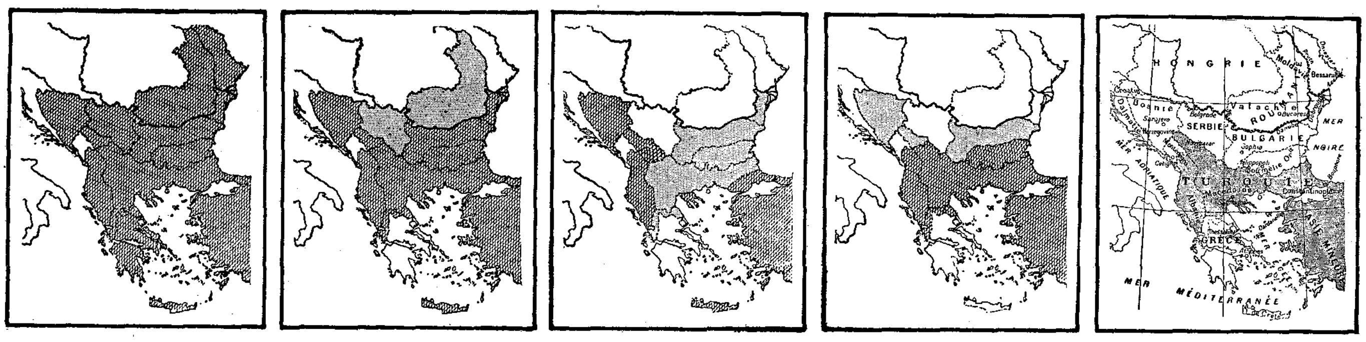
THE TSARVENU.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA—"THREE CHEERS FOR ME!"

AUSTRIA (*tentatively*)—"HIP! HIP! HIP!"

THE OTHER GREAT POWERS (*after long and careful deliberation*)—"Hooray!" —*Punch* (London).

THE GREAT POW-WOWERS.



TURKEY BEFORE 1812. 1812. 1878 (TREATY OF SAN STEFANO). 1878 (TREATY OF BERLIN). 1908.

CROWDING TURKEY OUT OF EUROPE.

The darkest portion is Turkey proper. The shaded portions are under Turkish suzerainty.

—From *L'Illustration* (Paris).

excitement in view of the imminent assembling of the Reichstag. The official statement by which an attempt was made to relieve the principal person in the interview from all responsibility has only aggravated matters, because it ratifies with the seal of authenticity what hitherto had been considered little more than a canard."

The French papers think that William II. had a very manifest object in committing what he himself styles "an intentional indiscretion." "The object of Germany," thinks the *Echo de Paris*, "was to bring about the formation of a new Triple Alliance directed against England and at the same time to dissolve the Franco-Russian alliance."

The leading organ of the Russian press, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), advises Europe to take the words of William II. as an example of the respect which Germany entertains for international obligations and a proof of "the little value that may be set upon the written or spoken words of that Power."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. STEAD'S HAPPY SUGGESTION

THE wranglings and recriminations at present raging between Turkey and the Balkan States are arousing and challenging the ingenuity of the political philanthropists, among whom Mr. W. T. Stead occupies a prominent place. He has propounded an extremely simple plan by which all national indignation and all racial animosity may be appeased and abolished. Seeing that the permanent Hague Tribunal is ready with its court and its advice, he thinks that it should be appealed to. When "the smell of powder is in the air," he declares in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "it is surely high time to consult the oracles of The Hague." Twelve months ago, he reminds us, all the governments of the world, including Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, spent several months in discussing the best way to maintain the general peace. Their principal conclusion was embodied in Article 48, which runs as follows:

> "The Contracting Powers consider it their duty, if a serious dispute broke out between two or more of them, to remind these latter that the Permanent Court is open to them. Consequently they declare that the fact of reminding the parties at variance of the provisions of the present Convention, and the advice given to them, in the highest interests of peace, to have recourse to the Permanent Court, can only be regarded as friendly actions."

But which government is to call the attention of the Contracting Powers to their contract, and make them assemble and invite the litigants to the "Permanent Tribunal"? In Mr. Stead's opinion there seems really to be only one way out of the difficulty, and he speaks of the Government at Washington as actually being the great interposer, the treaty-maker, and enforcer of the Drago Doctrine for the whole universe. Did not this Power deliver the "Pearl of the Antilles" from a régime instituted by the successors of Cortez and Pizarro? Was not the Treaty of Portsmouth signed almost under the dictation of the American Government, and a bloody and aimless war thus put an end to on the desolated steppes of Asia? He does not doubt that the Contracting Powers can easily be roused to "the solemn recognition of a duty which each and all declare to be incumbent upon them," and as for the individual competent to act as spokesman, to bell the cat, or perhaps rather to ring the bell and remind them of their obligations, Mr. Stead has the very name on the tip of his tongue. Thus we read:

> "Why should not President Roosevelt . . . take the initiative in promoting a collective representation by all the Contracting Powers which signed the Hague Convention—excluding the actual disputants—reminding the latter of the provisions of that Convention? A diplomatic round-robin, signed by the United States and the Latin-American republics, by China and Japan, and by all the European States which are outside the Berlin Treaty, calling upon the disputants to put in operation the peace-maintaining machinery recommended at The Hague, would be a notable advance toward the realization of the ideal of an international world state. It would also be the discharge of a duty whose obligation they have solemnly recognized only last year.
>
> "It will be observed that the duty thus incumbent upon the signatory Powers is: (1) to remind the disputants of the existence of the Permanent Court; and (2) to remind them of the provisions at the Hague Convention for the maintenance of peace."

A round-robin does not appear to Mr. Stead to be an undiplomatic or undignified form of addressing the Great Powers of the earth, and he goes calmly on. The United States, he avers, is actually the stepmother, if not the foster-mother, of Bulgaria, and the mother should certainly be anxious to check the vagaries of her *enfant terrible*. This dashing journalist finds no difficulty in the question of the railroad—if only the President will put his finger, if necessary, his "big stick," in the pie. He thus propounds his happy solution of the whole problem:

> "The question that threatens most the peace of the East is the seizure by Bulgaria of the Oriental Railway. Leaving all other questions for the moment out of account, this particular difficulty ought to be capable of prompt solution, either by good offices, by mediation, or by special mediation.
>
> "All the Great Powers in Europe are parties to this dispute. If an impartial Power must intervene with an offer of mediation, the United States is that Power. Bulgaria is the political offspring of the American College in Constantinople. President Roosevelt might appropriately interpose as friend of both parties. If special mediation were resorted to, Bulgaria might select France as its mediator, while Turkey would find no difficulty in selecting a competent and impartial representative in America.
>
> "There is another point that might well be raised on this railway dispute. Apart from questions of *amour-propre*, the railway question is primarily a financial question. It is a moot question whether the provisions of the Drago Doctrine relating to the recovery of contractual debts might not be invoked to forbid recourse to armed force for the purpose of recovering the money due from Bulgaria."

HOW LIBERTY CAME TO MECCA

MECCA, the Sacred City of Mohammed, where the Kaaba Stone stands as the goal of pilgrims, has eagerly welcomed a constitution that shivers into a thousand pieces the boasted supremacy, in religion, judicature, and public administration, hitherto enjoyed by the califs, the successors of the Prophet. We are indeed fondly reminded by the Arabian press that in former times Mecca was a city of the serenest liberty. It was known as *El-Balad ul ameen*, the "city of liberty"—liberty for man and beast and tree. No offender against the law who took refuge there could be apprehended; no wild creature could be hunted; no tree could be felled. The Government was just, merciful, and wise. But during the late reign of terror established by the Cabal at Constantinople, Mecca has been for half a century a pandemonium of misery. The natives of the land have been robbed and their landed property usurped by the sheriff of Mecca. The pilgrims coming from all parts of the Moslem world have been subjected to every sort of extortion and inconvenience. This we learn from the Mecca correspondent of *El-Lewa*, an Arabic daily journal of Constantinople, who adds that the authorities at Mecca kept back from the people the Sultan's proclamation of a constitution for about a month, and punished those who talked about it.

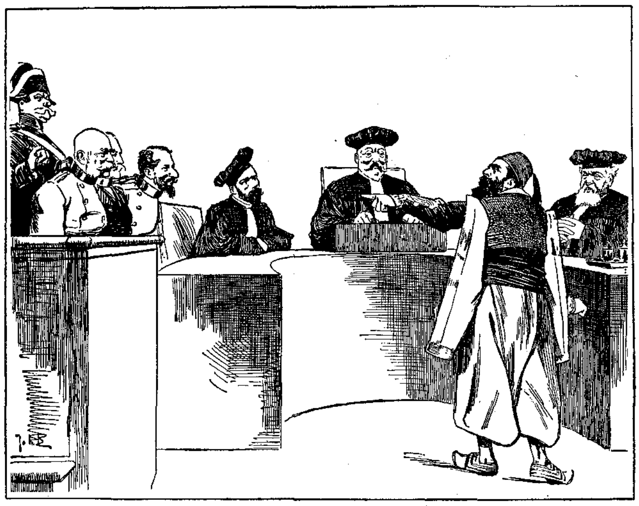
Finally they were forced, at the point of the sword, to publish the news. Thus we read in the Arabic paper cited:

> "On the 18th of August, 1908, the indignation of the upholders of despotism against the restless populace reached its limit, and their nerves were strained to a breaking-point, by hearing so frequently the word 'liberty,' publicly mentioned. So, the Kaim-Makam, or the Lieutenant-governor of Mecca, convened a meeting of the officials at the Government-house, with the object of deciding on the arrest of every one who uttered the word 'liberty.'"

Meanwhile the streets were thronged with crowds of people shouting "Liberty," and the Holy City seemed suddenly transformed into a revolutionary Paris. The military were the first to turn against the Government:

> "About the evening of the same day [August 18] a large meeting of military officers and men was held with great enthusiasm, in which they publicly eulogized liberty and constitutional government, and loudly denounced and unsparingly abused the two dishonest tyrants of Mecca. The following day, on the morning of August 19, the soldiers surrounded the residence of the Governor and at the point of the sword compelled the officials to publish all dispatches concerning the Constitution openly and unreservedly."

There has been a good deal of surprize exprest in different quarters at the readiness with which the Moslems of Hejaz, the province of Mecca, and of Medina where the Prophet died, should have enthusiastically thrown off the Calif's yoke and accepted a European method of administration. A speech made in various cities of Hejaz by Ali Fehmi Kamel, brother of the late Mustapha Kamel who founded the Nationalist party in Egypt, throws some light on his point. As reported in *El-Lewa* he remarked:



THE COMING CONFERENCE—EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE HIGH COURT OF EUROPE.

"WHEREAS, Abdul Hamid is legal owner of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, and Crete; and

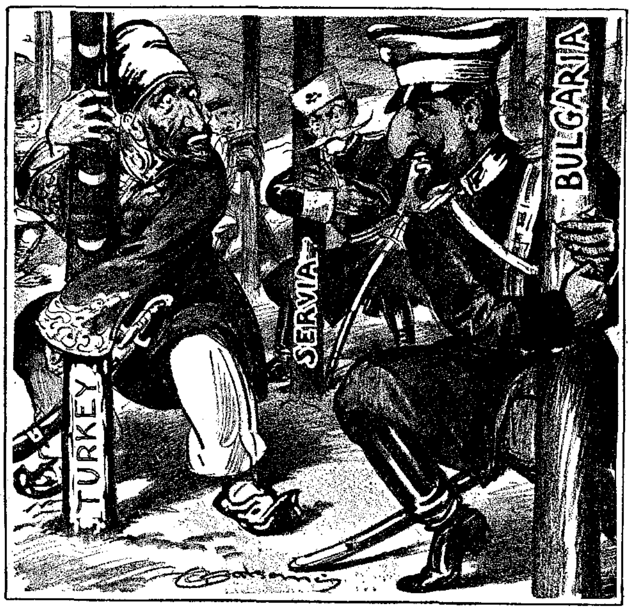
"WHEREAS, The accused have invaded and taken possession of these lands;

"And thereby violated the plainest principles of equity;

"RESOLVED, therefore, That the accused be fully confirmed in the possession of the aforesaid territories."

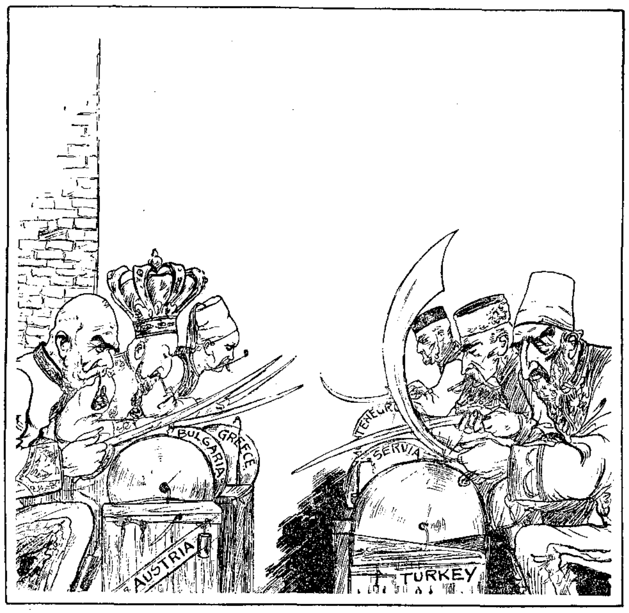
—*Amsterdammer.*

> "Some people say that the Arabs of Hejaz do not like progress nor do they wish that prosperity and facilities should be introduced into their land, nay, they rather prefer to live in those conditions



MAKING FACES.

They look very fierce, but they really haven't money enough to provision one campaign. —*Fischietto* (Turin).



THE ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE HYMN OF PEACE.

Explanation of that grinding sound that comes from Southeastern Europe. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

IN EUROPE'S TROUBLE-BREWERY.

in which they are born and to retain the old institutions unchanged. This assertion I believe to be devoid of foundation."

The orator proceeded to dwell on the advantages of Occidentalism, the benefits it brought with it, and the welcome it was receiving throughout the Turkish Empire. On this point *El-Lewa*, quoted above, makes the following comment:

> "One of the astonishing facts brought to light by the promulgation of the Turkish Constitution is the compatibility of the Moslem mind with the conditions of modern life in Europe. In a country where a few months ago the mere utterance of a word like 'liberty,' 'parliament,' or 'constitution' was a criminal offense, orators now address thousands on such subjects without interruption from the representatives of law and order. The people attend such meetings as if they had always been accustomed to them, and signs of regeneration and reform among the most fanatical Islamic nations are everywhere apparent."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REVOLT OF WOMAN IN CHINA

THE changes that are taking place in the Far East are amazing in their rapidity and completeness. This is proved by the testimony of many witnesses, as readers of the current newspapers and periodicals may easily learn. The suddenness with which the Oriental mind rushes from one extreme to another and follows the light as soon as it appears is amply proved by the last fifty years' history of Japan. But China is not to be left behind. Political, intellectual, and social life are undergoing metamorphosis. Peking has decreed a constitutional government and a house of representatives; the old educational system has been revised by a Chinese Richelieu. The exclusive study of the so-called "classics" has given place to a broader system in which geography, physics, mathematics, and other branches of a Western curriculum are prominent. This is set forth at some length in a series of articles published by Albert Maybon in *La Revue* (Paris), in the last number of which he shows how far reform has invaded Chinese social life and aroused the self-assertion of the tender sex. This writer records the remark "of many Orientalists" to the effect that:

> "If under the breath of reform the family, which is the essential basis of society, falls to pieces and modifies its present constitution, we shall then be able to predict the dawn of a new China."

Disintegration, renovation, he proceeds to show, have appeared in the family institution as it has for centuries existed in the Middle Kingdom. During these centuries the daughter was a mere chattel, her feet were crippled and deformed by artificial means; she lived within the walls of the women's apartment, in carelessness and ignorance; she was married without being consulted as to her choice of a husband.

In 1891, we read, Kang-yeou-wei, the leader of the social-reform movement, who has been styled "the modern Confucius," published, as the main principle of his teaching, "Now is the time for a democracy in China wherein the masses take part in the government and the two sexes enjoy equal liberties." Thus he is looked upon as "the founder of Chinese feminism." This movement has since then become organized. An association to promote the preservation of "natural feet" was first instituted by the wife and two daughters of the Viceroy Touan-Fang. But associations of much more radical character were soon multiplied, declares Mr. Maybon. To quote his words:

> "Such associations are day by day becoming more numerous. Oftentimes, under the pretext of opposing the fashion of 'little feet,' they make it their object to effect a complete reform in the family relations. In a large number of places the young women no sooner found a club than they proclaim themselves 'girls who intend to follow their own will.' They take an oath that they will choose their own husbands, and, if they think it necessary to their happiness, they will rebel against the orders of their parents."

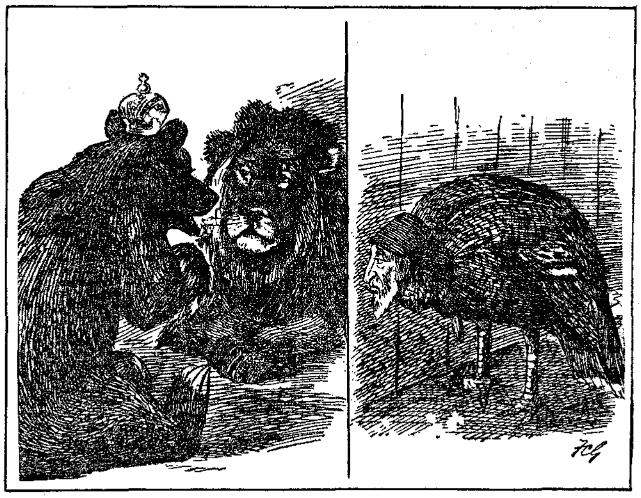
These women also take a keen interest in politics, as we learn from the following statement:

> "The feminist propaganda is largely promoted by these associations of women, who now take part in political discussion and furnish a new impulse to political movements. For instance, it was the young women of the province of Che-Kiang who protested at their meetings against obtaining a loan from England to build an important railroad, and proved the sincerity of their words by their deeds, for they immediately invested $100,000 in the stock of the Chinese company. It is thanks to such societies that the childless widow and the divorced wife are not abandoned, as heretofore, to a lot of misery. Such unfortunates are given new interests in life and furnished with positions in the government offices and in banks or hospitals. Those who are educated are sent to Japan to take up courses of study. If they are without resources they are provided for by their associates."

Even the Government at Peking finds itself compelled to recognize the growing spirit of feminism. One imperial edict has made illegal the mutilation of the feet and another has made the education of girls compulsory. In the words of this document, "The good education of the citizens of the Empire depends upon the good education of our women." And a little farther on we read, "Women as well as men ought to practise a profession. They ought not to pass their life in eating and gossiping without any serious employment."

"There is little of the Asiatic in such terms as these," exclaims Mr. Maybon. It is also a remarkable sign of the times that Chinese women are growing heartily tired of the wearisome and grotesque legends, or the tales of domestic tyranny and intrigue, which their native writers have hitherto supplied them with. They are now reading Jules Verne and Defoe, and "Man Friday" is now as "popular with them as with Europeans." Translations of books of travel, French and English, are eagerly bought, and the "Looking Backward" of Bellamy is found in almost every Chinese boudoir. During the present year two important works of romance by native authors have appeared, one with the significant title "Free Marriage"; while the other is "The Stone of Niu-Wa"—an apology which makes use of figures in Chinese mythology to ridicule and satirize old Chinese customs, social and religious, and to promote feminism. It is said to be a mixture of Swift and Rabelais in style, and its object is "to awaken the people and to set them on the way to a new order of things." On this subject Mr. Maybon concludes his observation with the words:

> "The old literature is doomed with the social conditions from which it originated. Amid a new society in which the two sexes shall enjoy equal rights, 'a new literature must arise.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE LION, THE BEAR, AND THE TURKEY.

TURKEY—"Did I hear the word *compensation?*"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

UNMARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS

THAT it is a mistake to employ unmarried women as teachers after they become "old maids"—we shall not attempt to say at what age this occurs—is the contention of a contributor to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, November), who signs himself "E. S." Writing on what he calls "celibate education," he says:

> "The era of celibate education is on us, and it behooves us to take our bearing to see whether we follow a safe course. For the male, we no longer have any doubt—he has been tried and found wanting. He dominated teaching for centuries as a celibate and now he is nearly displaced. It can not be said that he was superseded, because there were two sexes in the schoolroom, as women were constantly engaged in teaching as far back into the Middle Ages, certainly to a considerable extent in our colonial period. The proportions now are reversed, women being in the majority instead of men. The work of men was deficient because bachelors can not really know life. Our civilization is based upon the family as a unit, and only married persons really know the duties and demands of our social structure. As education is nothing but preparing young people to take their places in the framework of life, only those who know what that life is can adequately guide these tender feet.
>
> "We tried to supply what was lacking by introducing woman, and at first her natural tact, her sympathy, and her deference to age-long authority made her popular with educational management after the first shock of conservatism had passed by. With the advent of the public-school system her numbers increased rapidly, especially when she readily accepted a lower rate of compensation.
>
> "As each sex is only half of the sphere, is there anything in the temperament of woman that will enable her to come nearer filling the other half herself than her brother did? Just like him she is handicapped by the impassable limitations of sex, and, as with him, her nature attains its full measure only through matrimony. The most fully developed woman is the mother, next the wife, and least of all is the 'old maid.' This last is entirely a modern type, scarcely going back a century, and therefore her capacities are untried and unknown. It may be said she discharges a new function among the many always being created by our civilization, and has come to stay."

The woman who has given up all idea of marriage, the writer goes on to say, is a confest failure; her fate has soured her disposition, and she is not fit for teaching. As for the married woman, she should not teach, because her business is at home. Old-fashioned ideas these; but our author advances them with confidence. He goes on:

> "The best type of male teacher has been discovered after long and wide search—the married man. What is the best kind among women it is still more important to learn, as we have settled down for the present beyond all doubt to coeducation and to having a large majority of women teachers, whether good, bad, or indifferent. The general employment of married ones is repulsive and vicious. The single ones beyond thirty are unbalanced. There is left only woman before that age. She is still normal, still cherishing matrimony as woman's work in life evolved for her through long cycles of time by biology, physiology, sociology, and the whole environment of existence. Her path has been marked out for her, and the laws of her progress along it laid down by powers far above the scope and the strength of the race to alter. So long as she looks forward to the goal of the wedding she retains the feminine temperament. From the time of maturity until she turns aside from the broad road that the most of her sisters follow, she is almost at the high tide of woman's life. It is then her disposition is most sympathetic and her ideals the clearest and strongest. She is then the most vivacious, the most animated, the most energetic, and the best fitted for training the young, because the most companionable with the girls and the best example of womanly graciousness. If we can not have the highest type of normal woman, the wife, we must come as near as possible."

If we are to make use of women, however, during these "golden years," we should be prepared to pay her for her sacrifice, so that the writer's opinions lead him to advocate greatly increased salaries for woman teachers, with which contention no doubt the women will agree, no matter how much his other theories may distress them. His lugubrious predictions excite the risibilities of *The Evening Post* (New York, November 2), which, in an editorial headed "The Female Peril Again," thus deals with them:

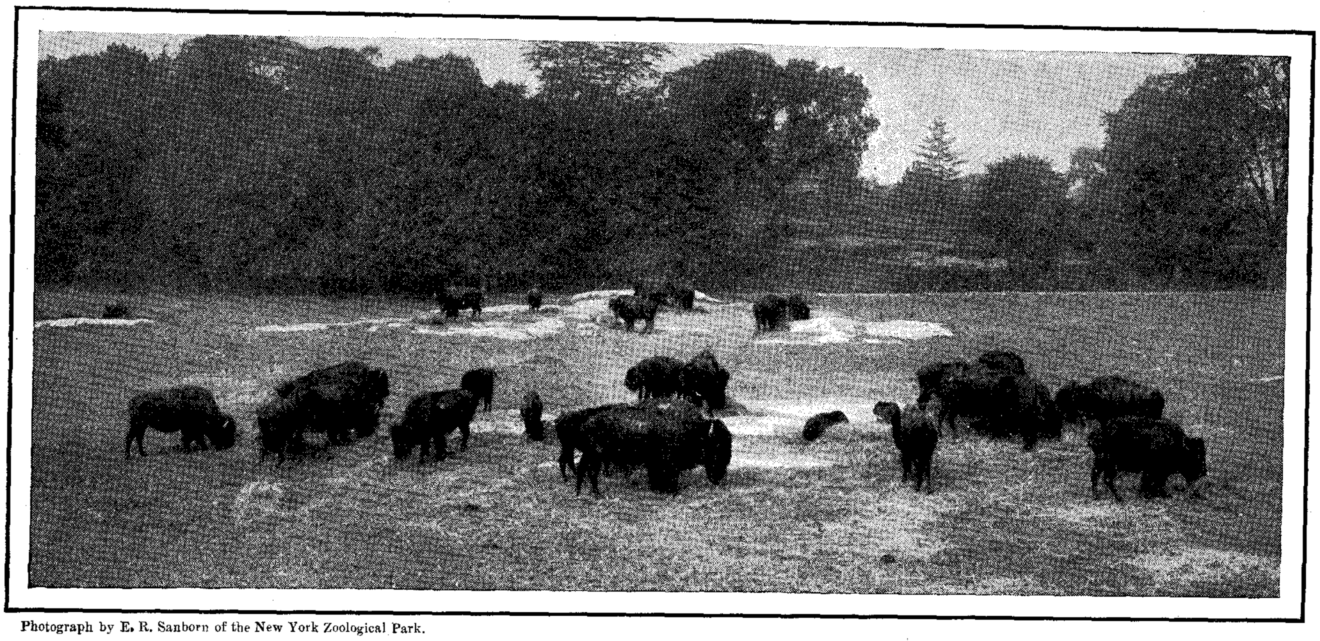
> "Our readers will forgive us if we discuss this theory seriously. It is only a very frank, unqualified expression of an opinion cherished in some academic circles and lower zones. Opponents of equal pay subscribe to it, finding in the wire-pulling of teachers' organizations 'covetousness' and 'depravity' enough to disqualify the whole sex from educational service. Sociologists, notably young bachelors specializing in sex problems, demonstrate it. And popular magazines have built up a complete psychology about it. The moment, therefore, is not wasted in which we pause to call the theory pure nonsense, a combination of false history and amateur psychology.
>
> "Where did 'E. S.' discover that the disappearance of bachelors from the pedagog's chair is due to their having been 'tried and found wanting'? The Jesuits are still counted among the very best teachers; and many a school trustee would prefer such celibates to all other persons, married or single, could they be freed from the Church. The bachelor is hard to find, not because he is incompetent, but because, when competent, he finds much more remunerative work elsewhere. If he will teach for sheer love, he generally chooses college work. Woman has not displaced him; she has simply filled the vacancies he has made. And she has done so without giving her nature the 'frightful wrench,' which 'E. S.' sees. There was a time when every woman grew up 'with the idea of queening it in a home of her own'; but that is long past. Thousands to-day are early filled with the ambition to support themselves. They never 'resign themselves to their fate'; and the shock they suffer upon being forced to go to work is less tragic than that felt by the college man, who turns on commencement day from loafing and high dreams to long hours and low salary. As for the querulousness or flabby indifference, that is an effect equally noticeable in teachers married and teachers single, teachers male and teachers female. It is caused by bad boys, chalk-dust, examination-papers, low pay, silly curricula, and school politics. It often does react harmfully upon pupils; but let it be charged up to the right account. . . . . . .
>
> "In short, the ultimate reason why women should not teach is because children must be taught that women have only one place and function in life. Modern economic conditions may drive the sex into the army of workers. Higher culture may make family life a low aim and even intolerable to many. But these hard facts must be concealed, and our whole educational system overturned, that the old ideal may be taught! 'E. S.' is probably an experienced and respected teacher. He speaks forth an obsession, and an excellent, sober, scientific magazine prints it. Yet some professors wonder why business men look askance at them."

ETHICS OF COMPULSORY OPERATIONS—The following paragraph appeared recently in *The Medical Record* (New York):

> "Because of the opposition of his parents to the operation, surgeons of the County Hospital of Chicago were compelled to obtain an order from the court directing the amputation of the arm of a fourteen-year-old boy recently. Gangrene following a fracture made the operation necessary, but neither the boy nor his parents would consent."

Meeting with this innocent item in the course of its explorations in contemporary medical literature, *The Hospital* (London, October 17) hastens to express its astonishment and approval. It says:

> "We should not like to question the accuracy of this paragraph; but as it stands it is a little startling to British ears, accustomed to a large degree of personal freedom, and impatient of official interference in matters affecting the individual as opposed to the collective health. However important it may be to secure obedience to medical orders, it seems doubtful whether—even in the ideal republic—the enforcement of a surgical operation should



Photograph by E. R. Sanborn of the New York Zoological Park.

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR THE BUFFALOES IN THE NEW YORK ZOO.

properly come within the jurisdiction of a court of law. The action of the Chicago court in this instance, altho certainly in the best interests of the fourteen-year-old boy, savors somewhat of a violation of the liberty of the subject. To perform an immediate operation, without waiting to obtain permission, upon a hospital patient whose condition is one of extreme urgency, is one thing; but to resort to compulsion (whether legally sanctioned or otherwise) when persuasion has failed is quite another. For his own sake, as well as in the public interest, an ignorant person can be isolated against his will if he breaks the law, or if he becomes afflicted with mental or infectious disease, and education and vaccination also can (with more or less success) be thrust upon him, but the time scarcely seems ripe for compulsory operations."

EXERCISE FOR CAGED ANIMALS

ANIMALS in zoological gardens will die if they do not have sufficient exercise. And, according to Mr. Gustave Loisel, who writes on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 10), this exercise must be not only physical, but mental. How to insure it he shows in what he has to say, much of which is translated below. The observation of nature, he says, in the first place, shows that in the wild state mammals and birds, at least with rare exceptions, are almost always in activity. He goes on:

"Young and careless mammals pass all their days in play or at the breast; the adults, without giving up their plays altogether (for these, much more than with man, arise from a need of expending energy), are almost always on the *qui vive*, either to avoid enemies, or to look for food, or to seek for mates. And this continual tension of the living being in its environment puts into activity not only the muscles, but also the brain and nerves. The need of movement is so natural and so imperative with wild animals that we see most of them, when in captivity, pacing continually up and down their cages, or endeavoring to break the monotony of their existence in any way suggested by their brains.

"Unfortunately, the quarters offered to large animals by the gardens are often ridiculously small, and many are too warm, badly lighted, badly ventilated, and even badly kept. We should not be astonished then that frequent deaths decimate the inhabitants of these quarters.

"Without any doubt numerous maladies of which animals die in zoological gardens are due to lack of exercise as a predisposing or determining cause. In any case we must certainly attribute to this cause the alterations in the claws of the carnivores, the deformation of the hoofs in the large ungulates, the gout and the excessive fat of which many mammals and birds die, as well as the imperfectly known disease called in America 'cage paralysis,' which is seen chiefly among the primates and the bears in small and dark cages. Its first symptom is stiffness of the hind legs.

"Perhaps the too sedentary life is even the cause of the anger, viciousness, and furious attacks of madness that are seen to arise suddenly in some of our menagerie animals, such as the monkeys, the foxes, the wild cats and dogs, the camels, elephants, etc. At least, this is what some directors of American zoological gardens think; and the idea has been suggested several times in France."

There has been a general movement, the writer tells us, toward giving these animals larger quarters, but without any clear notion of what is most convenient for the animal. In some cases therefore the quarters have even been made too large. The lions in a traveling menagerie are not infrequently in better condition than those in a garden. This is because, while their quarters are cramped, their cages are always moving about, so that they get change of scene. To keep wild animals in good condition, M. Loisel assures us, we must look not only to physical conditions, but also to what he calls "moral" conditions. For instance, the time, place, and manner of feeding the animals are very important. If possible, the creature should have an opportunity to seek and grasp its food. In many gardens, including the one in New York, living animals or fowls such as rats, guinea-pigs, pigeons, etc., are used as food. This does not always meet with the approval of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, but the question seems to be whether we are to be kind to the large or the small creatures. Apparently we can not be both. Again, the cages should be furnished with articles for the animal to play with or at least to distract his attention. They should not be isolated unless necessary, but should have the companionship of others of their kind. Occasional change of scene seems a necessity if the animals are to be kept in good health. In some places the larger animals are given work to do or are trained to take part in public exhibitions. Says Mr. Loisel:

"In Manchester, for example, . . . the elephants take part in the great firework-pantomimes which are given two or three times a week in the Gardens, and the seals give a public exhibition daily, performing feats of skill and going through various exercises that have been taught to them. At Stellingen, the elephants were used to transport building-materials in the new Hagenbeck garden; here, too, the great cats are kept constantly under control by physical training. At Halle, dogs and parrots perform in public with the elephants. Almost always, elephants, ponies, and ostriches are used to carry children on their backs in zoological gardens."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TRIP WITH WILBUR WRIGHT

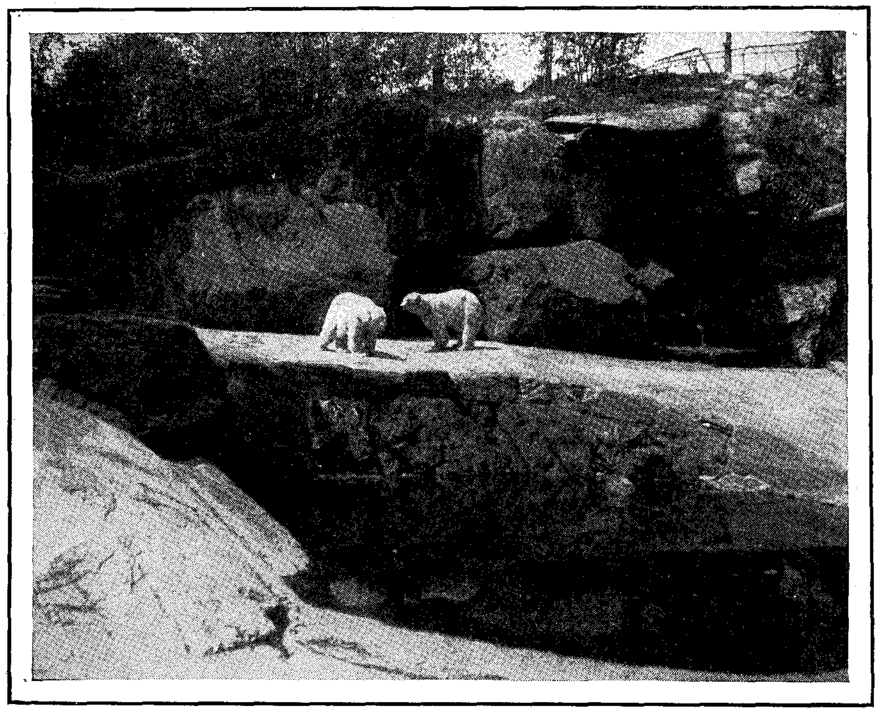
An account of a brief trip in Wilbur Wright's aeroplane at Le Mans, France, is contributed to *The Autocar* (London, October 17) by the Hon. C. S. Rolls, an English aeronaut of wide experience. This account is valuable as a temperate narrative by an expert who indulges in no heroics, but yet places the value of the Wrights' accomplishments in aviation very high. Says Mr. Rolls:

"After experience with every form of locomotion, including cycle and motor racing, a voyage in a dirigible balloon of the French Army, and over one hundred and thirty trips in an ordinary balloon, there is nothing so fascinating or so exhilarating as flying. It gives one an entirely new sense of life. The power of flight is as a fresh gift from the Creator, the greatest treasure yet given to man, and one, I believe, destined to work great changes in human life as we know it to-day."

His narrative of the "flight" runs as follows:

"The roar of the engine commenced, the starting-weights were reduced, and off we went with a bound, but not a worse one than when starting on a switchback. Before reaching the end of the rail we had left it and were in the air; we were now flying.

"Once clear of the ground the feeling of security was perfect, and I was able to watch with great interest the movements of the operating-levers. We tore along at forty miles an hour, and soon came to the first corner. Here a point of interest to motorists was demonstrated, viz., that, no matter at what speed a curve is taken, the machine 'adjusts its own banking,' so to speak: at the will of the operator it tilts up gracefully when taking a turn, and is therefore equivalent to a motor-car tilting up the road in front of it, so that it is always 'banked' to just the correct angle to suit the speed at which the curve is taken, all liability to skid outward being thus avoided. Those accustomed to motor-racing on road or track will appreciate the effect of this, which is that taking a curve on a flying-machine will, instead of being more dangerous, be actually safer than on an automobile.



Photograph by E. R. Sanborn of the New York Zoological Park.

MAKING IT HOMELIKE FOR THE POLAR BEARS.

The polar bears are supplied with big cakes of ice to nestle up to in the summer.

"On this occasion our flight was more than usually interesting by reason of some strong side-gusts that attacked the flyer on certain parts of the course, and we were flying at what Mr. Wright told me was the most difficult altitude, viz., just below the tops of the trees.

"The prevalence of these and other 'undulations' of the atmosphere rendered very close attention necessary to the two levers controlling the equilibrium and altitude. I noticed that both these were kept constantly on the 'joggle' with slight movements.

"One has been accustomed to consider the atmosphere as a mass of air, decreasing in density with its altitude, but otherwise uniform. Experience on a power-driven flyer, however, shows that, far from this being the case, the atmosphere near the earth's surface, even in what we call calm weather, is made up of spiral movements of varying diameter (sometimes vertical and sometimes horizontal), undulations of all sorts, little hills and valleys, and 'streams' of air—in fact, one might call it a new 'world' conquered by man, a world with 'scenery' of great variation, which, tho invisible to the eye, is none the less felt by the operator of a flying-machine.

"To maintain equilibrium and steering control while battling with these complex movements of the air has been the great problem which for centuries has baffled human ingenuity, and which is now solved by the Wright brothers after years of systematic study and experiment."

Going on, Mr. Rolls states his belief that the Wright flyer is the only type of machine controllable against side-winds and spiral currents. These can, of course, be avoided to a large extent by flying high, but the disturbing currents near the ground must be encountered before landing. To quote further:

"Sometimes we flew above the trees, sometimes we flew three feet off the ground, entirely at the will of the operator, who thus showed the most perfect control over his machine that any one could imagine. The side-gusts and varying currents which we encountered at times caused gentle dipping motions not unlike a switchback, but always under complete control.

"Our speed in the early morning caused tears to roll down our cheeks, but with goggles on one would have no difficulty in reading a map, making notes, or taking photographs, etc.

"After a flight of several miles a descent was begun for landing (for a moment the thought of a bag of ballast instinctively came to my mind); at the right moment the engine was stopt, and we came to ground so gently that I found it impossible to tell exactly when the runners first touched the surface. On landing we skimmed along the surface rather like a toboggan, coming to a standstill a few yards from our starting-point.

"The sensation of flight was novel and delightful, and the fact of accomplishing what several eminent scientists have 'proved' impossible gave also an added satisfaction.

"With regard to the 'art' of flying, Mr. Wright and his machine seem to work together as one unit. The management of a machine of this kind in breezy weather, however, is not at all easy; at the same time it can only require patience and careful practise before any intelligent man possest of coolness and good judgment can learn it."

DRYNESS OF CITY AIR—"The relatively high temperatures of large towns, says *Science Abstracts* (London), might be expected to lead to an increase of the vapor pressure of town atmospheres; observations show, however, a relative decrease." A recent résumé of data on the subject has been made by V. Kremser, who finds that town air is almost throughout the year, particularly during the summer, relatively and absolutely drier than the country air. To quote further:

"Large towns . . . cause considerable disturbances in the local distribution of the humidity; the deficiency of absolute and relative humidity in towns follows pretty closely the annual temperature-curve, and in the course of the day the deficiency in the vapor pressure also follows the temperature-curve; the diminution in the relative humidity is most marked in the evening hours. The diminution of humidity might be due to the many fires of large cities and to the condensation of vapor by dust, smoke, sulfurous vapors, etc.; but the relative dryness of the town atmosphere is more striking in summer than in winter. More probably the general draining of the town ground is the primary cause; the warmer soil favors vertical air-currents; in the narrow, dark streets, however, evaporation and vertical currents are checked by wet winters. Exceptional conditions may, of course, reverse the relations. Attention is drawn to the hot summer and July of 1904, during which country and town humidity were practically equal, instead of differing more strongly; that case was not exceptional, however, because the long drought had thoroughly dried the whole soil."

CLEANLINESS VERSUS SPEED IN SURGERY

IS it better to be surgically clean or as quick as possible, when an operation is being performed? The two things would appear to be incompatible. The multiplicity of arrangements for keeping out germs has resulted in prolonging operations and otherwise increasing the shock to the patient. Some physicians are beginning to feel that it is better to get the business over speedily and to trust to the protective powers of the organism to get rid of any possible infection and dispose of its products. These surgeons are objecting particularly to the use of rubber gloves. One of them, E. Stanmore Bishop, attacks these in an article reviewed in *The Lancet* (London, October 17). Says this paper:

"Mr. Bishop condemns the use of gloves and masks by the surgeon on the ground that they materially hamper his movements. He grants the possibility that after much practise men trained from the first to work in rubber gloves may be able to use their fingers as deftly as if they were bare, but this entails much increased risk to the patient, since the dangers of an operation are not all removed when every microorganism is eliminated. There still remain the even greater dangers of excessive loss of blood from vessels not grasped with sufficient quickness by forceps held in muffled hands; the increased shock due to loss of time by less rapid stitching or delayed toilet; the less handy use of the knife or other instrument; the delay caused by the nipping of a glove; the lack of facility in tying ligatures or sutures; or any one of the multitudinous little impediments which every surgeon notices who operates in gloves. But these drawbacks are increased when a surgeon who has attained a high degree of facility with his bare hands attempts the same work in unaccustomed coverings. Mr. Bishop considers that it is time that some one had the courage to point out the fallacy of the rubber glove and to show how the recovery of the patient can be endangered by attempting to appear academically complete."

In a paper read before the New York Academy of Medicine and quoted in *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York, November) Dr. Robert T. Morris credits the rubber glove with "oversetting the whole system" of modern surgery. He says:

"The use of the rubber glove necessitates comparatively slow work, the employment of long incisions, and work by sight. Geologists tell us that the constant accumulation of snow and ice at the antarctic pole may cause a sudden changing of the axis of rotation of the earth. The rubber glove was the last snow-storm of the pathologic era of surgery, and the sun is now to shine on what is perhaps the most fertile area ever exposed to light."

The new era, which is to succeed the present or "pathologic" era in surgery, is, according to Dr. Morris, the "physiologic," and in it we are to take less care about the entrance of possible germs into our surgical wounds and more about keeping the patient in such condition that he can resist them if they do get in. He goes on:

"Our faces are now turned toward Metchnikoff and Wright, with their descriptions of phagocytes and opsonins, and of the natural protective forces of the patient. We are at the dawn of the fourth, or physiologic, era in surgery. We are to conserve the natural resistance of the patient and to turn him over to his phagocytes and opsonins as helpfully as we can. We are to leave the patient in his best condition for manufacturing phagocytes and opsonins, through the shortest possible method of anesthesia and the least degree of surgery which will suffice to turn the tide of battle between bacterium and leucocyte.

"That is the new principle—turning the tide of battle only and leaving the patient with his physiology as nearly intact as possible. The first object-lesson in support of the new idea was perhaps furnished by the physician who did not believe in operations for appendicitis, and whose patients sometimes recovered, even tho they had pus in the peritoneal cavity. These cases required explanation, and we now have the explanation. The patient attended to the bacteria and to the products of infection. Our surgery of the pathologic era had a tendency to damage the patient to such an extent that he could not destroy his own bacteria and products of infection. The object-lesson furnished by the patients of the physicians who did not believe in operating for appendicitis and the object-lesson furnished by the results of operations which neglect the details of the art of the pathologic era, are lessons sufficient for a basis of the coming art of the physiologic era in surgery."

THE WHITE STREAKS ON THE MOON

THE bright rays or streaks on the moon's surface are explained by H. G. Tompkins, an English astronomer, on a new theory based on terrestrial analogy. The whiteness of the rays he would account for on the supposition that the white material consists of soluble salts of sodium and other minerals. Says *Science Abstracts* (London, September 25):

"In the case of the earth, these salts are brought to the surface by evaporation in many parts of the globe, such as the arid alkali tracts of North India and Persia. Originally existing below the surface, either as beds of solid salt or salt-impregnated strata, when they come into contact with the subsoil water they rise to the surface in solution, and, on the water drying, are left as a white efflorescence. The configuration of the deposit depends on that of the ground. Radial configurations can be traced in many volcanic regions of the earth. They are due to intrusion of liquid matter from below, which, by pushing up a center of volcanic activity, causes the formation of radial fissures, and upheaval of strata round it. They are not always visible on the surface. If such upheavals occurred in the neighborhood of saline deposits, the saline strata would be pushed upward along with other strata, and this would bring them within reach of evaporation at those places, and result in efflorescence on the surface, which would follow the direction of the upheaval, and a radial formation would thus occur.

"On the moon all the conditions for such a state of affairs exist. The moon having probably once been part of the earth, the existence thereon of sodium and other terrestrial minerals is to be expected. Tho water, in its free state, does not exist on the lunar surface, there is no reason why it should not once have existed in the soil, and, with the lunar climate, there would have been strong evaporation at some time. Consequently any soluble salts in the crust would come to the surface, and owing to the absence of clouds or rain, which might temporarily reverse the process of evaporation, the salts would rise more or less continuously, would remain permanently on the surface, and follow the configuration of the ground. If on the earth water and rain were to disappear from the surface, a similar state of things would ensue, and, in addition to the countries now affected, the areas occupied by the ocean would have to be taken into account, with the enormous quantities of salts at present in solution. An objection to the above explanation is the invisibility of the lunar rays when the sun's altitude is low (according to W. H. Pickering under 5° or 10°), which has been regarded by some as indicating physical change of material. This invisibility, however, may be explained on the ground that there is little or nothing except their albedo [intrinsic whiteness] to notify the presence of the rays, and that a fair amount of illumination is required to produce a contrast between the white material of which they are composed and the surrounding country."

OPERATING RAILWAYS BY TELEPHONE

THAT the telephone is supplanting the telegraph in the operation of railroad trains is asserted by an editorial writer in *Telephony* (Chicago, October 3). It is safe to say, he declares, that the modern railroad could not be run without electrical means of communication. Reliance would otherwise be placed on schedules, as is done now by small, low-grade street-car systems. Where the speed of cars is low there is not much danger. But with modern conditions, including high speeds, the schedule plan would fail utterly. Means must be had for instant control at numerous distant points. We read further:

"About the time that American railroads began their development the telegraph was the only electrical means of communication adaptable to the dispatching of trains. It was adopted, and for many years it has served its purpose faithfully. Business has a way of developing in accordance with the means at hand for doing it. While this often directs affairs along narrow lines, the limitations of the means are in many cases not felt. So the railroad business has developed around the telegraph. But the day of that instrument is passing. . . . . .

"Many times in recent years the telephone has been seriously and urgently proposed to displace the telegraph for dispatching trains.

"Among the obstacles which have been raised is that it would do away with high-priced help, since any one without previous training could use a telephone. Months and years are required to become a good telegraph operator. Indeed, not every man can pick up the art. He must begin when young, and keep at it, if he desires to become a first-class operator.

"A close examination into the duties and requirements of railroad operation will relieve any person of the fear of materially lowered wages. What the railroads need is men to help operate the railroads, not merely telegraph operators. It takes just as much brain as ever to run trains, and the railroads will have to pay good salaries to get men of reliability, in whose hands the loads of freight and human beings will be safe.

"It has been a marked difficulty in the past to get good men for the smaller offices, men who were expert both in telegraph and the general business of the company. A man might be a first-class operator, but lack the necessary tact for dealing with the public. Or he might meet the public properly and handle the business correctly, but be poor at the key. The introduction of the telephone will make it possible for the railroads to secure as agents men of good general qualifications who will not be barred by lack of technical skill called for by the telegraph. This will result in better service to the public and better standing for the railroads."

LOCOMOTIVE HEADLIGHTS

HEADLIGHTS as we use them are practically unknown in Great Britain, we are told by a contributor to *Railway and Locomotive Engineering.* Level crossings are few and far between in that country and usually specially protected, so that any serious attempt at track illumination is left out of consideration. We need not pity the English engineers, however, as absence of headlights involves certain advantages. We read:

"The colors of signal and switch lights in England are not affected by the feeble signal-light on the engine falling upon them. There is no dazzling or blinding effect produced upon the crew of either train when two trains pass. In this country, where conditions are very different, the problem of proper track illumination is one which has to be solved. The increase of traffic and the high speed of trains, the introduction of block-signals, the train-signal system, and the presence of level crossings make the solution of the problem for American railroads one in which all the conditions must be fully considered and adequately dealt with, and the result may have to be something in the nature of a compromise. . . . . .

"In brief, we may say, some of the principal requirements of a locomotive headlight are that the light from it shall be powerful enough to illuminate the track far enough ahead to permit of an emergency stop; that the light shall not be so brilliant as to cause temporary blindness or bewilderment in those upon whom it falls; that in the matter of signal observance it must not alter or modify the colors of the lesser lights which come into its field, and that it shall be as effective a form of light as can be devised for foggy or snowy weather.

"Among the various sources of lights available for headlights the use of acetylene gas seems to have several points which are worth considering. A storage system of dissolved acetylene is now being used in locomotive work by several railroads, with very satisfactory results. The acetylene flame is much more powerful as a source of light than that from oil, and its greater power extends the range of vision of the engineer without seriously inconveniencing those on a train moving in the opposite direction, and without bewildering those who come within the beam. The quality of the light, or, one may say, its approximation to sunlight, is such that it does not fade out or modify the colored lights upon which it falls, and its fog-piercing qualities have brought it to the attention of the maritime world, and the production of acetylene gas by the process now in vogue has brought its cost down to very satisfactory figures. The whole headlight question has aroused a great deal of interest in this country and in Canada, and it is certain that the possibilities of acetylene gas in this connection are well worthy of serious consideration."

AN EARLY AIR-SHIP

THE mechanical propulsion of balloons was attempted successfully over a century ago. This fact is recalled by a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 19) on the oared balloon of the eminent French chemist Guyton de Morveau. The inventor used oars because he had no other form of light motor—an interesting fact showing how the development of aviation, in both dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, has depended on the development of portable motors of great relative power. We read:

"In 1794 he [Morveau] was appointed Commissary of the Army of the North [and] it was then that he thought of applying aerostation to military reconnaissance. At the battle of Fleurus he himself ascended in a balloon. It was ten years before this that he made his first ascent, at Dijon, under the auspices of the Academy of that city, of which he was a member.

"His aerostat, the *Academy of Dijon*, was spherical and not elliptical, altho Morveau was not ignorant of the fact, already demonstrated by Meusnier, that the latter form was preferable. Also, tho the *Academy* was filled with hydrogen, its maker knew that coal-gas could be used instead, for he had been the first to announce this fact.

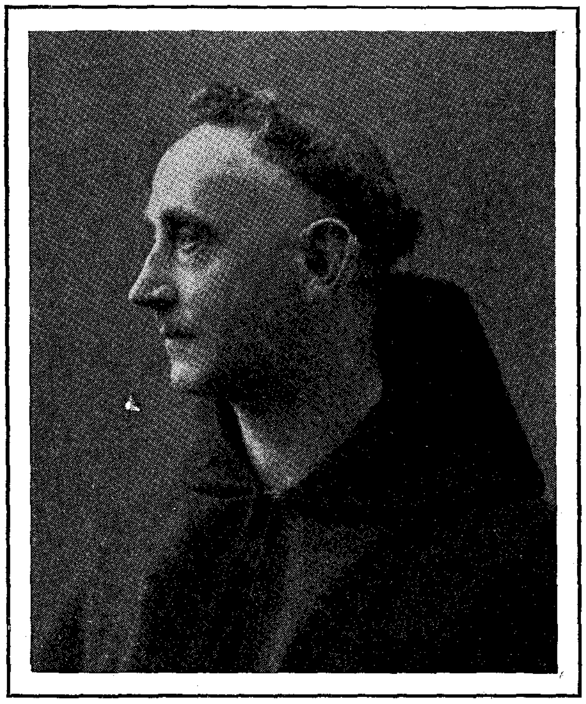
"His balloon was provided with oars covered with silk. This was then the only means of propulsion at his disposal, since the steam-engine, the only motor then known, was too heavy to be used in aerial navigation. Two very long oars were fitted to the car, and were worked from that place; two others, longer still, were fixt to the ring of the balloon and operated by tackle. The ascent took place on April 25, 1784, but the violence of the wind tore away one of the oars, which fell to the earth, and the trial had to be postponed. Resumed on June 24 following, in better conditions, the trial succeeded perfectly and confirmed the intrepid aeronaut in his prediction that the resistance of the air was sufficient to be used in the propulsion of balloons with oars, provided these were of proper shape and length.

"Doubtless if Guyton de Morveau had had at his disposal a mechanical propeller, such as we use now, and if he had known of the possible application of the screw to navigation, discovered several years later by Sauvage, the problem of aerial navigation would have been solved more than a century ago.

"The work of the illustrious chemist on the propulsion of balloons is nearly forgotten to-day, but Messrs. Fouvielle and Besançon have recently called attention to it. Morveau himself published the results of his investigations in a memoir printed at the expense of the Academy of Dijon, entitled 'Description of the aerostat *Dijon*, with an Essay on the Application of this discovery to the Extraction of Water from Mines' (1784)."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ANGLICAN MONK

FATHER IGNATIUS, an Anglican preacher and champion of the monastic idea, died recently at Darjeeling, Surrey. He will be remembered in this country for a missionary visit which he made some ten years or so ago. In England he was accounted one of the most picturesque figures in contemporary religious life. He claimed to perform miracles, even to have, on one occasion, restored to life a girl who had been dead for two hours. For nearly fifty years, says *The Daily Chronicle* (London), "he carried on a crusade in defense of the Holy Scriptures and Orthodox Christianity against the opponents of orthodoxy within the Church of England." His chief work was an effort to restore monasticism in the Church of England, begun in 1862 and continued throughout his life. Of this *The Daily Chronicle* writes:



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FATHER IGNATIUS IN HIS PRIME.

He founded a Benedictine order in Wales, and often won by his eloquence the collection-plate heaped with jewels, given in support of his monastery.

"He began at Claydon, near Ipswich, and moved to Norwich in 1863, where a 'monastery' was established in the old Dominican premises with one brother and a dog. 'Father Blazer,' as some of his younger partizans in Norwich called him, endured a good deal of persecution, and his 'eccentricities' and 'absurdities' were rebuked by the bishop of the diocese. The day came long afterward when Father Ignatius freely denounced bishops, whom he described as being 'devil possest.' Just a year ago, at Llanthony, he exprest a pious wish that he might have strength to pull a certain prelate out of his cathedral by the scruff of the neck and tell him, 'Get out of this, you devil,' and make him give back the thousands of pounds which he had taken from the Church by false pretenses.

"After a few years at Norwich, Father Ignatius moved to the Isle of Wight, where he lived in a house of Dr. Pusey's. Three years were spent at Laleham, Chertsey, and finally he purchased land among the Black Mountains, and built Llanthony Abbey, five miles beyond the old, ruined Llanthony Priory.

"Here he established an order of Benedictine monks, and their rules were rigorously observed. So rigorously, indeed, that there were many desertions, and when Father Ignatius made a pilgrimage to raise funds for the support of the monastery, he generally found on his return that some of the brethren were missing. A Benedictine order of sisters which he also established at Llanthony went over in a body to the Roman-Catholic convent during the absence of Father Ignatius in America a few years ago. Until quite recently he was a familiar figure in London, for he conducted frequent mission services at what is now known as the Caxton Hall, and attracted large and fashionable congregations.

"With tonsured head, a black girdled robe, and sandals, he was a very picturesque personality, and his soft, caressing voice had a wonderful effect on the ladies who heard him. It was not at all uncommon for the collection-plate to be heaped up with valuable jewelry after one of his stirring appeals for funds to support the lonely monastery in the Black Mountains."

One interesting phase of his personality was his interest in the Jews. In an appreciation written for *The Jewish Chronicle* (London), "by one who knew him," we read that "nowhere will his loss be more sincerely deplored than in the Ghetto, to which he was so peculiarly attracted by the fine idealism of his nature." Further:

"No Jew could have believed more implicitly in the mission of Israel and in the utterances and promises of the Old Testament, in which that mission is declared and defined. The most pious and orthodox rabbi could not have insisted more strongly on our duty to preserve all that is ancient and distinctive in Jewish ceremonial than did this cowled monk of Llanthony Abbey. Passionately devoted to religious practises which had grown venerable by age, he regarded all innovations with aversion, and the Jews who favored them as little better than apostates. How he would take reforming rabbis like Emil Hirsch to task for their 'infidelity' to the law which God had given to Israel for the purpose of keeping them a people apart!

"At the commencement of this year *The Jewish Chronicle* published a notable interview with the reverend gentlemen. After carefully reading that interview, it occurred to me that if Jewish religious affairs are in a parlous condition in this country, it is due to the fact that we have not a minister among us imbued with the fiery earnestness of this Anglican priest, and gifted with his oratorical ability. Even a single Jewish rabbi of this type—an English Raphael Samson Hirsch—would have sufficed to stem the tide of indifference.

"His views on the Higher Criticism I could not help admiring by reason of the man's stanchness and perfect consistency. He believed as thoroughly as any old-fashioned Jew in the inspiration and authenticity of the entire Old Testament, including, even, the prophecies of Daniel; and thinking as he did, it seemed to him, as he told the representative of *The Jewish Chronicle* who interviewed him, that those who claimed to be called the 'People of the Book' ought to defend that book from the aggressions of the Higher Critics. As every student of church-congress affairs knows, he was very much down on those clergymen of his own denomination 'who are paid to uphold the Scriptures, and who use their position and salaried pulpits to undermine people's faith.' His life-work was almost finished and he was lying on his last bed of sickness in Surrey, when congress met the other day to discuss the 'Limits of Biblical Criticism.' But had he been well enough to attend that meeting we can imagine with what impatience he would have listened to the Bishop of Winchester and other speakers, and how bitterly he would have denounced what he once described as 'an awful psychic phenomenon' which was 'ruining the morality and character of the British Empire.'"

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM—The supporters of religious journalism declare that it enjoys a brighter outlook than ever before. In the last half-dozen years the number of religious papers has slightly decreased, but their quality and circulation have shown a vast advance. In 1900 there were 803 religious newspapers, says the Rev. T. N. Ivey; in 1907 there were only 796. Elimination or strengthening by consolidation has overtaken the weaker. "This means that the quality is being improved while the circulation is greater." We read in *The National Printer-Journalist:*

"We can not argue that the religious paper is declining when we acknowledge its constantly growing circulation. Let us see. In 1900 the aggregate circulation of the 803 religious periodicals was 11,717,887; in 1907, 15,269,067—a gain since 1900 of 3,551,180, or an increase of over 30 per cent., which is greater than the rate of increase in population for the same length of time. Take the

State of North Carolina. In 1900 the aggregate circulation of the religious newspapers was 48,810; in 1907, 69,741—an increase of over 40 per cent., which is vastly larger than the rate of increase in population for the same length of time. In 1898 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in North Carolina had one newspaper with a circulation of 6,500. Now it has two papers with a circulation of over 16,000, a gain of 150 per cent. No class of secular papers in the State can report such a gain. The States covered by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are not very strong in religious journalism, yet in the last two years the aggregate circulation has increased over 13 per cent., going from 132,746 to 150,800.

"The religious population of the United States offers an inviting field for religious journalism. It is estimated that there are about 35,000,000 church communicants. The religious reading constituency is much larger. Besides, the field of religious journalism takes in more than the church-member and the members of the church-member's family."

INADEQUATE CITY MISSIONS

METHODISTS are taking stock of their city-mission enterprises and find they are way behind the efforts made by their codenominationalists on the other side of the water. President Crawford, of Allegheny College, recently declared before the Rock River Conference that the American idea of mission work in our great cities seemed to be "a cheap little hall, usually in a poor store building where there is low rent, poor light, and an equipment with muslin banners strung in front bearing the motto 'Come to Christ' or 'Enter Ye into the Kingdom of Heaven.'" Inside, we are reminded, there are usually "a cheap, wheezy melodeon which has done duty on the streets, and a few plain chairs." Against this picture *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) sets another drawn by Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman for the Brooklyn *Eagle*, of the Central Hall Mission of Manchester, England. It is this:

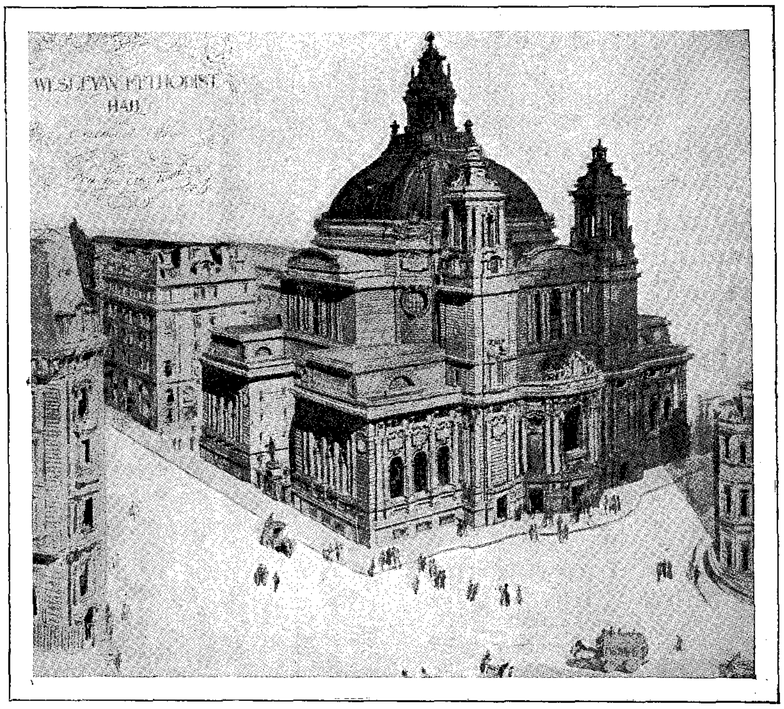
"Americans must not be misled by the term 'mission'; it does not stand in England for a dingy hall in a back street, where the more fortunate ones send gifts and seldom go themselves. It embraces great buildings, with the Free Trade Hall and the Central Hall in the lead; shelters, nurseries, hospitals for body and heart. This network of Christ-like agencies has a weekly constituency of 20,000 people. Its Tuesday noonday service calls together hundreds of ministers and business men. And the question of city evangelization has been answered here as it has been answered nowhere else. Mr. Collier's ministry fills the Free Trade Hall as full as when Richard Cobden and John Bright spoke there. His genius for organization is demonstrated on a scale and with a success larger than that of any minister in Britain or America."

The Western Christian Advocate follows with this comment:

"Apparently the churches of America are not grappling with the problem of slum and rescue work in the great populated centers—at least Methodism is not, and we have not observed any of our sister churches outstripping us to any degree. This remarkable success in mission work in England is due to the splendid equipment provided by our Church there, and which is wholly lacking here. We refer particularly to the body of workers called local preachers, who in English Wesleyanism are a most important factor. There, there are ten local preachers to one in America. They are trained in public address and in personal work. The Church has a fund with which to supplement the regular income of these local preachers, who stand ready to respond to any call from the mission superintendent or circuit preacher. It is thus that Mr. Collier, in his great Manchester stronghold, is enabled to utilize scores of trained assistants who attend him upon great public demonstrations. Bands of men will thus draw toward the great central mission from different points of the compass, possibly employing methods we would spurn to attract the reeling, jeering crowd and steer them to the common center, where, as late as midnight and after, mighty efforts are employed to save the lost.

"With us such methods seem almost impossible. We have few local preachers, and these are mostly in the rural districts. We are not raising up a body of laymen to become workers, and, as a consequence, the minister, with possibly an assistant or a deaconess, stands alone in the seething current. We throw the poor and the outcast a crumb, but as to giving and feeding them with the best we have—we have hardly gotten that far. As President Crawford says, we rig up our empty storeroom with some cheap furniture and a few coal-oil lamps, and from beginning to end the whole effort is second-hand—a sort of 'rummage' service, and as such is considered by those sought. Some good is, indeed, accomplished, but nothing commensurate with our opportunity and obligation.

"The idea in England is to centralize; the American practise is to scatter. We consequently have numerous little storerooms around the corner, while English Methodism is famous for its missions. London is even now pouring hundreds of thousands of dollars into mission-building. The brightest, the strongest, the most promising men are placed at the head of its missions, and the greatest, most fruitful work accomplished by the Wesleyan Church is by the men in these great centers. In many of our American cities the fatal error is persisted in of holding onto great down-town churches that once were strong social and religious centers, but now have largely diminished in influence by an exodus of chief members to the suburbs. The regular routine of preaching, Sunday-school session, and class-meeting is maintained in a formal and often desultory manner. If the suggestion should be made to sell out, or unite forces with some sister church, a like struggler in the battle, a storm of protest would arise from a sufficient number of the older members, upon whom tradition seems to have a firmer hold than a real desire to accomplish the work of redemption.



From "The Methodist Recorder," London.

PROPOSED WESLEYAN CONNEXIONAL BUILDING IN LONDON.

This building, in sight of Westminster Abbey, will, when completed, be used as a great city-mission center.

"As long as this condition exists in our cities, and these once great churches whose valuation financially reaches, in some cases, into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, persist in continuing the form of service in these edifices for their own religious gratification, so long will the problem of city evangelization remain unsolved. We are not including all down-town churches in this class. There are some which have a mission along the old lines, and against these we have no word of criticism. Our contention is that there should be in the heart of every city, even, if necessary, at the sacrifice of some of their down-town churches whose glory has departed, a great life-saving station with its institutional features, its score or more of workers, its numerous departments and arrangements to reach and affect all classes and conditions of the unchurched—a center about which shall gather the church life of that city, to be the source and receptacle of the finest and largest inspiration the Church is capable of giving and holding. The term 'mission' must be exalted. And until our beloved Methodism establishes these great life-saving centers, where the downtrodden, the lost, the forsaken and outcast of the cities' thousands can seek and find, and even be led to a haven of refuge, she will not come into her own. Nor will she measure up to her full stature in Christ Jesus."

A CHRISTIAN'S INVESTIGATION OF THE THEATER

Most of the exprest opposition to the theater from people of the Church has failed to carry full weight because of one sentence almost always present—"Of course, I do not speak from personal experience." A writer in *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston), who signs himself "An Inquirer," claims "personal experience" as an asset in his opposition, and his revelations have interest if they do not in all cases bring convictions similar to his own. He asserts that during his whole life he has, upon principle, "opposed the theater as an institution," and that his position was supported by all that he could learn of it. Yet when a few years ago he began to "recognize a decided change of sentiment among Christian people," and theater attendance became greatly on the increase, he heard it claimed that "the old arguments did not apply; that 'a new movement' had begun; that there was a distinct and growing 'upward tendency' in the theater which should be fostered and not frowned upon by a hostile church." He was moved to action by his boy, who "returned from school one day with the announcement that his teacher wished him to attend one of the plays of Shakespeare which he was studying in his English course." We quote his words:

"After earnest prayer my wife and I decided to climb over the fence and have a look at this thing for ourselves. We resolved to study the actual conditions as they existed, by attending representative plays. At first we were attracted; then repelled. We saw several unobjectionable plays and then others which were more or less tainted with evil. So we dropt the whole thing in dismay for a few months. But then tried it again. There was much that was fascinating and helpful. But too often something, perhaps only a slight thing, would clash with our ideas of right, and would leave us dissatisfied. We were often unaccountably deprest after going to the theater without apparent immediate cause. We would attribute this as a possible result of our early training. (Thank God for that training.)

"And so we continued to study the matter valiantly. We saw many of the leading plays and operas, good, bad, and indifferent. We read everything that we could find upon the subject. We talked with many who had opinions. We interviewed several prominent actors. On one or two occasions, with a clergyman friend, I went 'behind the scenes.' We learned a good deal. We had many moments when we abhorred the whole thing, and were strongly inclined to abandon our investigation.

"Somehow, we were usually more or less heavy at heart on returning from a play. The sight of the pure and good faces, for instance, of some Salvation-Army lasses, would give us a sort of pang. At such times I could not seem to feel my wonted grip upon my Bible or upon prayer. The old hymns did not stir me quite as before. Then we would conclude that it was because we were trying to change a life habit and that we were a wee bit 'morbid.' So we would start again and use more caution in the selection of the thoroughly 'good' play.

"It seems strange now, very strange, that it took us so long to find out God's will. We prayed and prayed about the matter and were deeply conscientious, so we thought. I suppose that one difficulty had intruded itself in our search for the wisest course. We were unquestionably charmed and held fast by certain great and many really admirable things that we had seen. We were now not impartial students, for we wanted to go, and realized that it was going to cost a struggle to give it up. It was to us a very attractive form of entertainment and instruction, if we could only avoid certain objectionable features that stained so many of the plays, and this it still seemed possible to do.

"And so we found ourselves almost irresistibly drawn toward it again. Specious arguments filled our minds and seemed for a time plausible; and yet I would sometimes say, 'It seems as if my feet were caught in a net.' God was patient and gentle with us, however. I can never be thankful enough for his leading. We gradually felt ourselves more and more inclined to abandon the venture and to return to our old position. Too many of the best plays and operas, even Shakespeare's, were streaked here and there with something suggestive, if not openly and boldly vicious. No argument can explain this fact away. Still we needed some decisive experience that would be wholly convincing and forever settle our questioning."

That "decisive experience" came with witnessing a performance of "The Devil," the play by the Hungarian Ferenc Molnar, of which we have given a synopsis. The writer went to hear Mr. John Craig, an actor, address the Boston Ministers' Meeting. This address occurred in the course of several presented to this organization bearing the message from other professions of the kind of sermons that each liked to hear. Mr. Craig, of course, spoke for the actors. "He made a pleasant address," says the writer, "in which he avoided vital issues and evaded some pointed questions which were asked him." Whether the writer takes into account the differing points of view in thus judging Mr. Craig, he at least shows that an open mind on his part followed this hearing, for when Mr. Craig's "work and the play in which he was then acting were extolled by one of the ministers whom we trust and honor," and the audience then "were all advised to witness the performance," the writer and his wife went to see the play. We read:

"Most providentially, for us, the play was simply abominable, low, suggestive, immoral, and wholly inexcusable. There was no moral and I can not see how any possible good can come from it. We were horrified. The tittering of the afternoon audience (a respectable-looking company), the evident blindness and perverted moral sense of both actors and spectators, distrest us beyond measure. But oh, after our long period of questioning and indecision, it was just what we needed. We saw the danger and the subtlety of the theater as we never could have seen it in a better play. It shocked us that noble Christian ministers could be so beguiled and could draw others after them.

"We left the theater in silence and walked up Tremont Street and soon found ourselves opposite a house endeared to me by most sacred recollections. Many years ago it was the home of my godly grandparents, where I lived during the first years of my life. As a child I had there received from my beloved and faithful parents, now with their Lord, my first impressions of Jesus, my Savior, and his salvation. With few words, after an earnest prayer, we took hold of hands, standing by the old homestead, and pledged ourselves before God that we would never again attend the public theater until a revolution had changed the very heart of society.

"As a whole, the theater is bad, bad, bad, through and through, and, I believe, is growing worse. The perfectly good plays are very few and can not save the wreck. The influences of stage life upon those employed are very dreadful and I fear that very many, if not most of such, are sooner or later corrupted. One of the fearful dangers is to my mind the ease and complacency with which good people can learn to tolerate grievous departures from a New-Testament standard of morality. The tendency is for the moral sense to become perverted, blinded. 'For art's sake,' positively repulsive immorality is quietly ignored. It is a strange and sad sight, far too common, to see cultivated and intelligent people sit calmly through performances that ought to shock the moral sense of their inmost soul. No, the Church must let the theater alone. Christians must 'come out from it and be separate and touch not the unclean thing.'

"Our investigation is over. Our study is completed. It has been a dangerous experiment. But we have information at first hand, we know whereof we speak. We shall be better able than ever to warn and advise. It will enable us to avoid with increased conviction all 'border-line' practises."

GOSSIP DRAMATICALLY INDICTED

SEVERAL years ago Mr. James Huneker remarked in effect that he would not believe the New-York public to possess discriminating taste in the drama until it should accept such plays as Heijermann's "The Good Hope" and Echegeray's "El Gran Galioto." At the time the remark was made both plays had knocked timidly for admission at the doors of our theaters, but since then Miss Terry has produced "The Good Hope" with success, and now Mr. William Faversham brings forward the Spanish play. It appears, however, under a title that conveys more accurately the main theme of the play. "The World and His Wife" is a study of the tragic effect of malicious gossip upon the lives of innocent people. Mr. Winter starts his review of the play in *The Tribune* (New York) with a little homily on tale-bearing. Thus:

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM,

Appearing successfully in a play that "shows the tragic effect of malicious gossip."

"That great actor and noble person Edwin Booth often repeated, with emphatic approbation, a moral rime that he had somewhere read, declaring that

> If for a tranquil mind you seek
> These things observe with care:
> *Of* whom you speak, *to* whom you speak,
> And *how*, and *when*, and *where*.

"The play called 'The World and His Wife,' which was presented last night, at Daly's Theater, by Mr. William Faversham and his company, illustrates and enforces the wisdom of that precept.

"The custom of tattle is widely prevalent.

"Most persons speak freely about others, and, as a well-known proverb asserts, 'the absent are always wrong.'

"There is, probably, no individual extant, in any community, who would not be astonished if suddenly supplied with accurate information as to the personal remarks of friends and acquaintances.

"Women, in particular, have the habit of using superlative epithets, in their dissemination of gossip, tho there are gossips also of the male sex; while detraction of the absent is as customary with men as with women.

"In this play the principal characters are a husband, his wife, and one of their friends, a young man to whom both of them are attached and who enjoys an irreproachable intimacy with them, until that friendship is marred by the evil tongues of meddlesome, invidious comment.

"The basis of the action is deftly laid in an excellent opening act, in which the relations of the principals and their insidious detractors are clearly revealed and in such a way as to awaken and inspire sympathy and curiosity.

"Then comes an episode in which the husband is gradually made jealous and at length is confirmed in his jealousy by common and transparent expedients.

"Up to the end of act second, however, the movement is skilfully sustained, action and dialog being interblended with fine effect.

"In the closing act the situation becomes artificial to the extent of gross improbability, everybody acting at cross purposes and nobody being allowed to explain anything.

"At the end the husband has been mortally wounded in a duel with an adversary of whom much is said and nothing shown, while the wife and the friend are literally driven into each other's arms by the bull-headed persistency of slander and a stupidly perverse wit."

Mr. Eaton suggests in his article in *The Sun* (New York) that "this drama begins with a feint in the direction of the 'Paolo and Francesca' and then makes a sudden shift toward the 'Othello' subject." But the story, it is asserted, "is subservient to neither, for the dramatist has a fancy of his own and he develops his thematic matter in an ingenious and unquestionably interesting manner." He remarks further:

"'The World and His Wife' is one of the strong and realistic plays of this season. It deals with genuine human emotions, called into action by motives perfectly comprehensible. There is not a moment of obscurity in the play, not an instant of heaviness. Neither is there any overaccentuation, tho this was made to seem to be not the case in some instances last night by uncertainty in the employment of dynamic gradations in the acting.

"Yet on the whole the play was most excellently acted. It is by no means a one- or two-part play. There are three good parts in it, the husband, the wife, and the youth, and the brother is second to these in excellence only by reason of its unsympathetic nature. But the secondary rôles are well made, and each of them has interest.

"Mr. Faversham finds in *Don Ernesto*, the youth, a part thoroughly suited to his equipment. He acted it last night with sincerity, with vigor, with judgment, and with almost unerring effect."

LITERARY TENDENCIES IN THE SOUTH

THE present literary tendency in the Southern States is away from the short story to the long novel, says Mr. Thomas Nelson Page. The South as a productive literary field is enlarging its purview as well as its literary form, this writer points out. When the short story arose under the influence of Poe, and developed after the close of the war, it confined itself within a certain provincialism of theme. Sectional types were exploited and, indeed, still are the main matter of Southern writers, tho signs are apparent of a wider outlook. Aside from the writing of history, it is Mr. Page's opinion, exprest to an interviewer for the New York *Times* (October 31), that "Southern women are doing rather more and better literary work than our men." He instances Princess Troubetskoy, Mary S. Johnston, Ellen Glasgow, and the poet Mrs. Olive Dargan. He speaks thus more fully on the points noted:

"The latest development of the Southern short story was due, I think, to the work of Dr. George W. Bagbee. He died some fifteen or twenty years ago, but his influence is still felt among us. He was the first of our writers to treat his subjects realistically, the first to write intimately of Virginia life. From his influence have been developed such writers as James Lane Allen and John Fox, Jr., in Kentucky, Cable in Louisiana, Joel Chandler Harris in Georgia.

"Most of our work in this present period has been the portrayal of life as it is characteristically found in the different sections of the South. We have been painting the Virginian, the Louisianian, the Kentuckian, the Georgian, as he actually exists to-day or as we believe him to have been in the past. With the growth of the long novel in contradistinction to the short story there will probably be a further development—the portrayal of a humanity which is not restricted to a sectional canvas, not given up to a study of mere personal types.

"I have had something of this sort in my mind in my present novel, 'John Marvel, Assistant,' the serial publication of which will begin in the January number of *Scribner's Magazine*. Heretofore my work in fiction has been occupied with the portrayal of Virginian life and character. That has been my theme. In my new novel, however, the setting I have chosen, altho still Virginian, is not what you might call sectional or local. It is primarily a love-story, but a love-story interwoven with the sterner questions of the day, which are rife just now from one end of the country to the other.

"In my novel a young clergyman and an idealistic Jew work shoulder to shoulder in the effort to uplift humanity, and in it, also, I aim to voice the protest of the great educated classes against the encroachments and tyrannies of the two forces between which they stand—capital and labor. It is to the treatment of subjects of this kind that the fiction of the day is undoubtedly tending, which marks a new era in the evolution of the American novel, South as well as North."

STARTING A REVIEW

MAGAZINES are started every week or thereabouts, and their inception is always a matter of wonder. Their demise, it may be said, is not so open to conjecture. Lady Randolph Churchill tells in her recently published "Reminiscences" how she came to start *The Anglo-Saxon Review*. Its primary motive was her want of occupation, she tells us, after the close of her strenuous public life following the death of Lord Randolph. Her principal coadjutor was Mrs. Craigie. So the story of the review has interest for Americans as being the work of two of their countrywomen. Lady Randolph tells of her bewilderment at the conflicting advice and suggestions she received. We read:

"'Why don't you have articles in three languages?' said one. 'That would damn it at once,' said another. 'Mind you have something startling in the first number, "New Ideas on Free Love" or "Side-lights on Royal Courts."' 'Be lofty in your ambitions; set up a poetical standard to the literary world.' 'Why not get a poem from the Poet Laureate?' 'Or an essay on bimetalism from Mr. Henry Chaplin.' 'Aim at a glorified "Yellow Book"; that's the thing!' How amusing it all was! Then the title. Many were offered, from '*The New Anthology*' to '*The Mentor of Mayfair.*' Sir Edgar Vincent, whose classical and literary education is backed by the most admirable common sense, suggested '*Anglo-Saxon.*' I thought the name most apt, and was enchanted. '*The Anglo-Saxon*'—how simple! It sounded strong, sensible, and solid. Of course the moment I had settled on the name, some obscure man claimed it as being registered for his still more obscure paper or magazine. It seemed as difficult to find an unappropriated title as tho I were naming a race-horse instead of a book. However, I found that adding the word 'Review' made it quite safe. I had endless consultations with my literary friends, and received valuable information from Mr. John Morley and the late Mr. Knowles of *The Nineteenth Century* as to the financial part of the undertaking. I gave a luncheon-party to introduce 'Maggie' as the *Review* was affectionately called by some of my friends. The book in its gorgeous cover, the replica of Thevet's '*Vie des Hommes Illustres*,' which was executed about 1604 for James I., presented a brave appearance. If I could only insure that its '*ramage se rapporta à son plumage*' [contents harmonized with its dress] I felt I might indeed claim to have produced a phenix."

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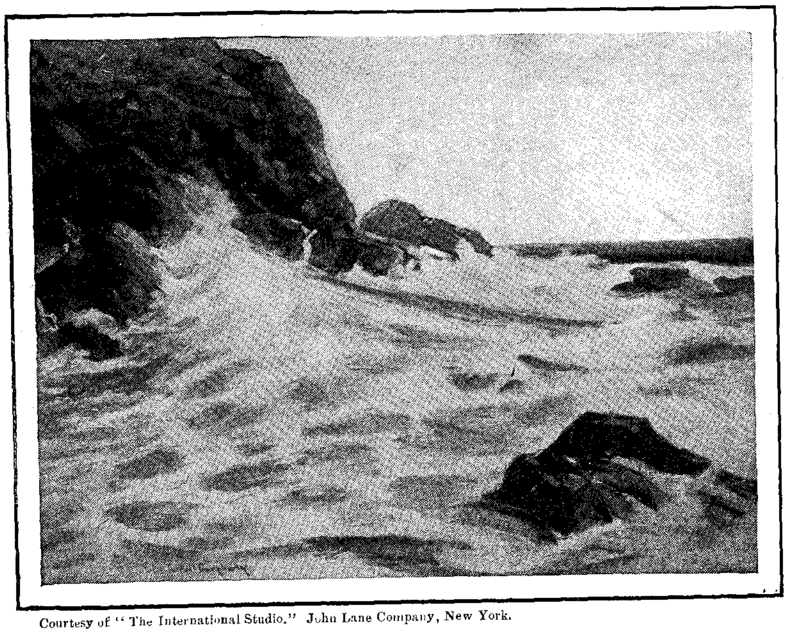
MRS. CRAIGIE. LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The two American women who brought out *The Anglo-Saxon Review*.



Courtesy of "The International Studio." John Lane Company, New York.

THE NORTHERN SKY.

From a painting by Paul Dougherty.

It "suggests the tremendous speed of a huge billow hurled at a towering rock-mass with the fury of the whole ocean behind it."

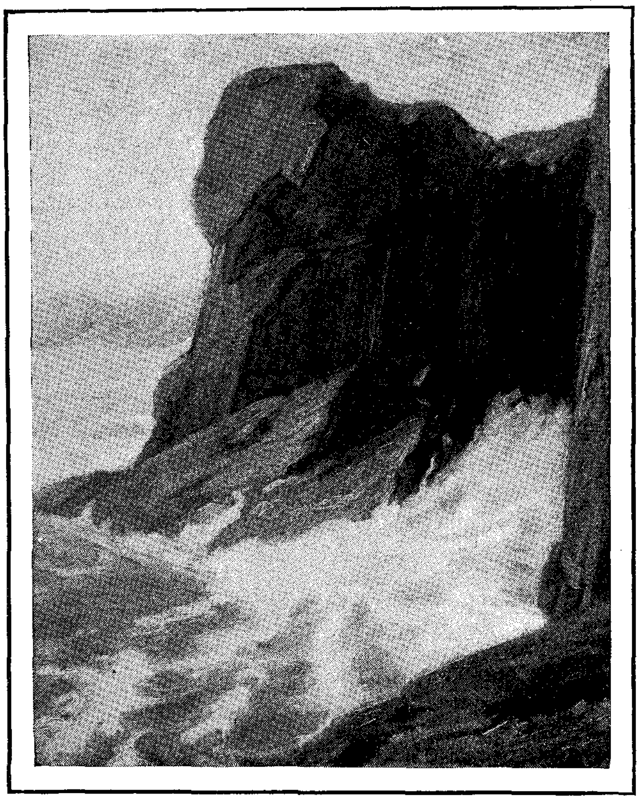
A little later Lady Randolph pays this tribute to the late Mrs. Craigie:

"On looking back at the early period of *The Review* I often wonder how I should have succeeded without Pearl Craigie's intelligent help and advice. A woman of great sympathies, her unselfishness was realized by all who ever came in contact with her, and her valuable time was always at the disposal of any one she could help. It is not for me here to dwell on her literary gifts, her works speak for themselves. A brilliant and clever conversationalist, she could hold her own with all manner of men, and yet, in the more frivolous company which she often frequented and thoroughly enjoyed, she never talked over people's heads. She had the art of drawing every one out and making them appear at their best, so different to some clever women writers I have met. I recall a luncheon-party being wrecked owing to the presence of a well-known authoress, who persistently directed the conversation on her own subjects, which were as erudite and pedantic as they were uncongenial to the rest of the company. . . . . . .

"In the preface of Mrs. Craigie's last book Mr. Choate says: 'In her brief day and generation she contributed much by her charming intellectual productions to the entertainment and enjoyment of hosts of English and American readers, who deeply lament her early death, and in whose affections she will hold a permanent place.' When one remembers that George Eliot *began* to make a great name for herself only at the age at which my poor friend's short life came to a close, it is possible to prophesy that, had she lived, she would have achieved a still greater name and fame for herself. It would have been a pity if the 'John Oliver Hobbes' generation had allowed posterity to forget her brilliant gifts as a writer and her noble qualities as a woman and a friend. I am glad to think I have been instrumental, with others of her friends, in getting up a fitting memorial to her. A portrait medallion is now placed in University College in London, where she studied, and a scholarship is to be given annually in England. The same scheme has been adopted in the United States."

A PAINTER OF THE SEA

PAINTERS who have chosen the sea as the subject for their art have seldom viewed it with detachment. There has almost uniformly been "a direct human interest maintained between the artist and the ocean," says Mr. Edwin P. Rockwell. This declaration is made, however, to emphasize the opposite trait in a young American painter, Mr. Paul Dougherty, whose pictures have lately claimed uncommonly wide and approving consideration. His point of view is that of an interpreter of the ocean's "moods in storm, in restlessness after storm, in mystical beauty of moonlight, in vast spaces and aerial infinities." So much has this painter achieved unity of effect in dealing with these aspects of the sea that, in the words of the critic we are quoting, "his marines are Homeric in their simplicity and in elementary strength." His temperament being serious, grave, and intense, he is impelled "to depict opposition and conflict wherein giant waves fight for mastery far out at sea, or, along shore, strive with the strength of watery legion behind them to battle ceaselessly with lofty precipices and rock fortresses." In spite of the fact that no person or thing of human interest is seen in these marines, yet, as we are told, "there is an intense human interest underlying every inch of canvas; in these rages of the waves there is conveyed a suggestion of the conflict that perplexes humanity; it is the spirit of the mythological Prometheus bound to a rock—the ever-present chafing against the fate that limits and foredooms all human effort." As to aims and methods, the writer asserts in *The International Studio* (November) that Mr. Dougherty has no theories exprest or implied. We read:

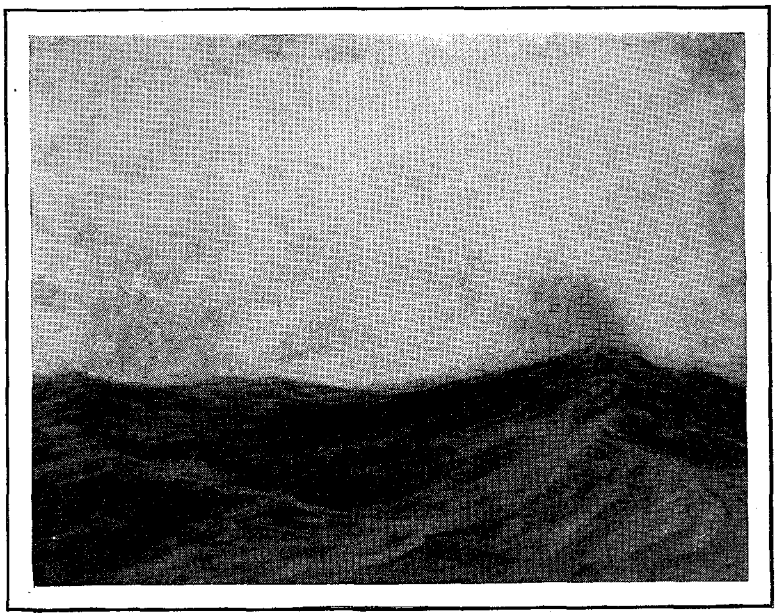


Collection of Mr. Hugo Reisinger. Courtesy of "The International Studio."

THE CLEFT.

From a painting by Paul Dougherty.

Showing a billow which "has smashed its way far up into a rock-bound crevice."



Courtesy of "The Internationa Studio."

BLACK WAVE.

From a painting by Paul Dougherty.

Representing "the dynamics of ocean currents."

"In his sketches he is guided by the 'big facts,' as he says; in his studio these facts are developed. The entire scene that he would depict is pictured in his mind, both in detail and in mass, and a picture once started grows with but few changes. Never anecdotal, he is always picturesque. His imagination and reserved power preserve him from being melodramatic where an artist of anything but the first rank would be bombastic or banal. Mere sentiment is far from his nature and subtlety is anathema, for he sizes his facts and imbues them with poetic or romantic charm.

"Besides grasping great truths of sea and shore, he presents these truths with suavity and beauty of technic. Mere surface does not content him. He would in rock representation show compactness and texture so clearly that its geological history may be read by a scientist. He would in ocean convey a profound impression of its depth, its latent cruelty, and its almost resistless and rhythmic power of wave. In his 'Northern Sky' he does not simply indicate, but powerfully suggests, the tremendous speed of a huge billow hurled at a towering rock-mass with the fury of the whole ocean behind it. Here are given perpetual onset and perpetual repulse.

"Perhaps more wave history is told in 'The Cleft,' where a billow has smashed its way far up into a rock-bound crevice; the surge has been beaten into foam by its first impact, and flecks of froth on the surface reveal the deeps below. 'The Twisted Ledge' is a study in perspective of rock forms.

"An example of a harsh combat of elements far out at sea is 'The Black Wave,' where he represents the dynamics of ocean currents. Lines on the summit of waves converge to a point and, by a strange law of the sea, this is lifted into a mighty pyramidal crest, which leaps upward only to meet an antagonist worthy of it in a fierce gale. A gusty buffet whisks off the bastions of the watery fortress and dissolves it into disappearing mist. Probably the nearest approach to impressionism by the artist is 'Sun and Storm,' sent by Mr. W. T. Evans to the Corcoran Gallery. There is a huge mass of rock that might have been the home of Caliban; it might have been run molten from a volcano out to sea, formless, huge, and crushing, while over it is the softest and most elusive air in which float evanescent and sinuous mist forms."

The painter was born in Brooklyn in 1877 and first turned his face in the direction of the law. Not long after being admitted to the bar, however, he abandoned this to follow a career in art. "His strength and romantic charm in painting are strictly gifts," it is asserted, "for he has had no teacher to lean upon in the formation of his style." He has pursued his study in Europe and gained recognition in several of the art centers there. The writer concludes:

> "He has finished his second period of development and is entering the period of originality and power. Having grown early along the line of clarity of tone, light, and atmosphere, he is becoming more suave in presentation, more poetic in imagination, more tender and sympathetic. In his second period he was open to the charge of being too felicitous with his technic, too reckless with his riches, and more imaginative than correct. Of the latter there is great doubt, for his drawing has been admirable; his gamut of tones is wider, stronger, and clearer than that of any other marine painter, and it may confidently be expected that ere long he will be acclaimed the best painter of the true marine in America."

JOURNALISM IN PERSIA

PERSIA is perhaps the only country where fortunes are cheerfully squandered in newspapers; elsewhere, for the most part, there is at least the lure of commercial success to incite the investor. This is one of the exotic phases of newspaperdom that a writer in *La Revue* (Paris), named Marylie Markovitch, sets before us. Thus:

> "In Europe the founding of a newspaper is a commercial venture. Politics are all right, but money is better. Not so in Persia. . . . Foreigners have remarked that a Persian paper appears only to disappear. This is natural, for the object of a journalistic enterprise is not to make money, but to make liberal ideas known. The paper is a means of propaganda. The founder of a newspaper never expects to fill his pockets; on the contrary, he expects to empty them. It often happens that several friends get together for the purpose of spending their fortunes for a common idea. They sacrifice everything for this idea, and when the money-bag is empty they separate, satisfied if they have attained a small part of their object, . . . and leave room for others."

The silence and contemplative calm of the East is being rapidly broken in upon by new journals; in 1906 there were four papers published in Persia, while to-day there are more than twenty-five. The character of the press has changed too; it has become more liberal. For until recently "freedom of the press was unknown, and any liberal expression either by words or action was considered a crime of lese-majesty."

The author explains that under such conditions papers had to be one of two things: either purely scientific, such as the *Ettelâ* (Information), literary publications being unheard of, or else official organs of the court, such as the *Iran*, which was "a mere echo of doings at the Palace, utterly devoid of ideas, even tho the Shah Nasreddin deigned to collaborate once in a while." Both these papers were founded by Sany-ed-Dowlet, "a member of the Paris Geographical Society, and a man of wide experience and great culture." Through the *Ettelâ* he made his countrymen acquainted with the inventions and scientific progress of the Occident. He also organized a translation bureau where the masterpieces of Occidental literature were made accessible to the subjects of the Persian Lion. Several years ago, it is said, an attempt was made by a Frenchman to establish a liberal paper, but the authorities immediately forbade its publication.

"But how the times have changed!" exclaims Mr. Markovitch. "What would Nasreddin and his counselors say if they saw papers such as the *Habl-ol-Matin* or the *Sour Israfil?* Our Persian colleagues have not absolute freedom, of course, but on the whole Persian journalism profits by a tolerance which foretells a great future." But most of all, he goes on to say, public opinion has changed. "For nothing changes a people so as the existence of a newspaper. Persians have not escaped this law."

"The Persian press is essentially political. The best known paper is the *Medjliis* (The Parliament), an official organ of the country, containing telegraphic messages from all parts of the world. A paper with a circulation of 4,000 copies is the *Habl-ol-Matin* (The Powerful Bond). "Its tendencies are rather pessimistic; yet by continually warning its readers to beware of Russian and English influence, it has, in a great measure, awakened the national and patriotic feeling." The *Nadayé Vatan* (The Cry of the Country) has suggested many reforms, which, however, have fallen through. The most interesting were the proposals of a national bank and the distribution of land among the poor. The first was to be accomplished through a general effort—the women, for instance, were to have given all their jewels and ornaments to the treasury. This they readily agreed to do, for Persian women take more interest in the political advancement of their country than is commonly supposed. Many women have demanded more liberal instruction and not a few write for the papers. We read:

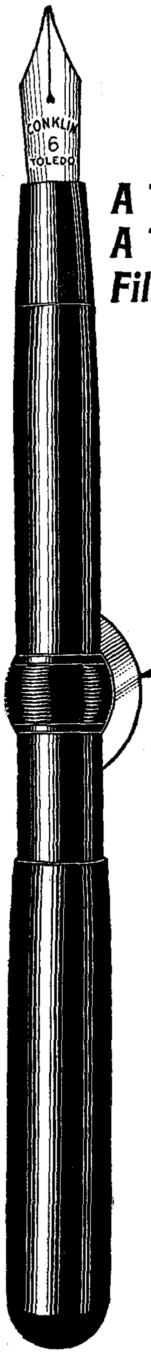
> In publishing verses written by a woman at the opening session of the Parliament, the editor of the *Madjelle-Esteblad* adds: 'I know with what pleasure the Constitutionals will read these verses. Yes, our women are now working as zealously as our men, and, at the present moment, two-thirds of the women of the capital are willing to risk anything for the maintenance of the Constitution.'"

Persia has many reviews, says the author, but even in this field "the Persian can not leave politics out. Persia is waking up to life, and political organization is the all-absorbing thought, each person considering it a duty to bring his stone to the national edifice. While, therefore, a review in Europe is literary, scientific, or philosophical, in Persia it contains nothing but political papers with a few humorous and literary notes attached. The most widely read and most important of these publications is the *Sour Israfil* (The Trumpet of Israfil). The cover, showing the angel Israfil blowing his trumpet to wake the dead, is, of course, symbolic. This is by far the most liberal magazine. The words 'liberty, equality, fraternity,' adorn the title-page, while the program is very advanced. Suppressed again and again, the *Sour Israfil* has always risen victorious, while its independent spirit has never been quenched."

The author devotes a few words to the *chal-na-meh*, or night papers:

> "A form of journalism known only in Persia is the *chal-na-meh*. They originated with the liberal movement, at a time when political intolerance threatened the lives of those who ventured openly to express an idea of reform or a progressive thought. Prepared in the night with printer's ink on gelatin, they were scattered in the streets, in front of doorsteps, slipt into the bazaars, even smuggled into the mosques. And, in the morning, upon leaving their houses or going to prayers the peaceable citizens had only to stoop to lay in a provision of violent articles of social, and sometimes even revolutionary, propaganda. . . . . . .
>
> "As long as political ideas are exprest, the form is of little importance. The style is heavy and burdened with extracts from the Koran; and the general appearance of the dailies—print and paper—leaves room for great improvement. . . . But in spite of obstacles the press fulfils its mission. It has achieved the political education of the Persian people. Those who were ignorant a generation ago are still ignorant, of course, *i.e.*, they know no more positive facts now than then, yet withal an enormous change has been wrought: they have learned to think, to reflect, to discuss. Of course the Persian has not the critical mind of the French, and authority is still respected and obeyed, but not out of fear, ignorance, or inertia, as previously; obedience is due to confidence in the men nominated by election. And this change is, in itself, almost a revolution."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Wonderful Pen



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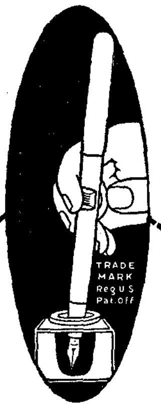

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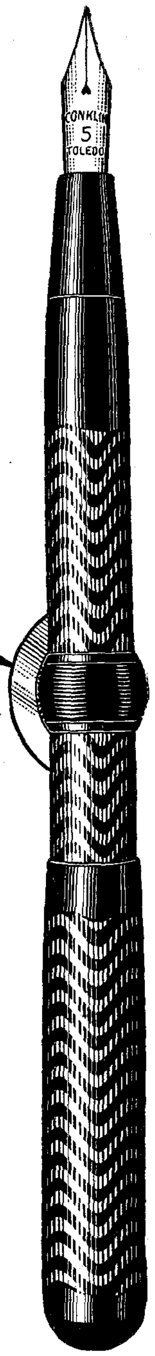

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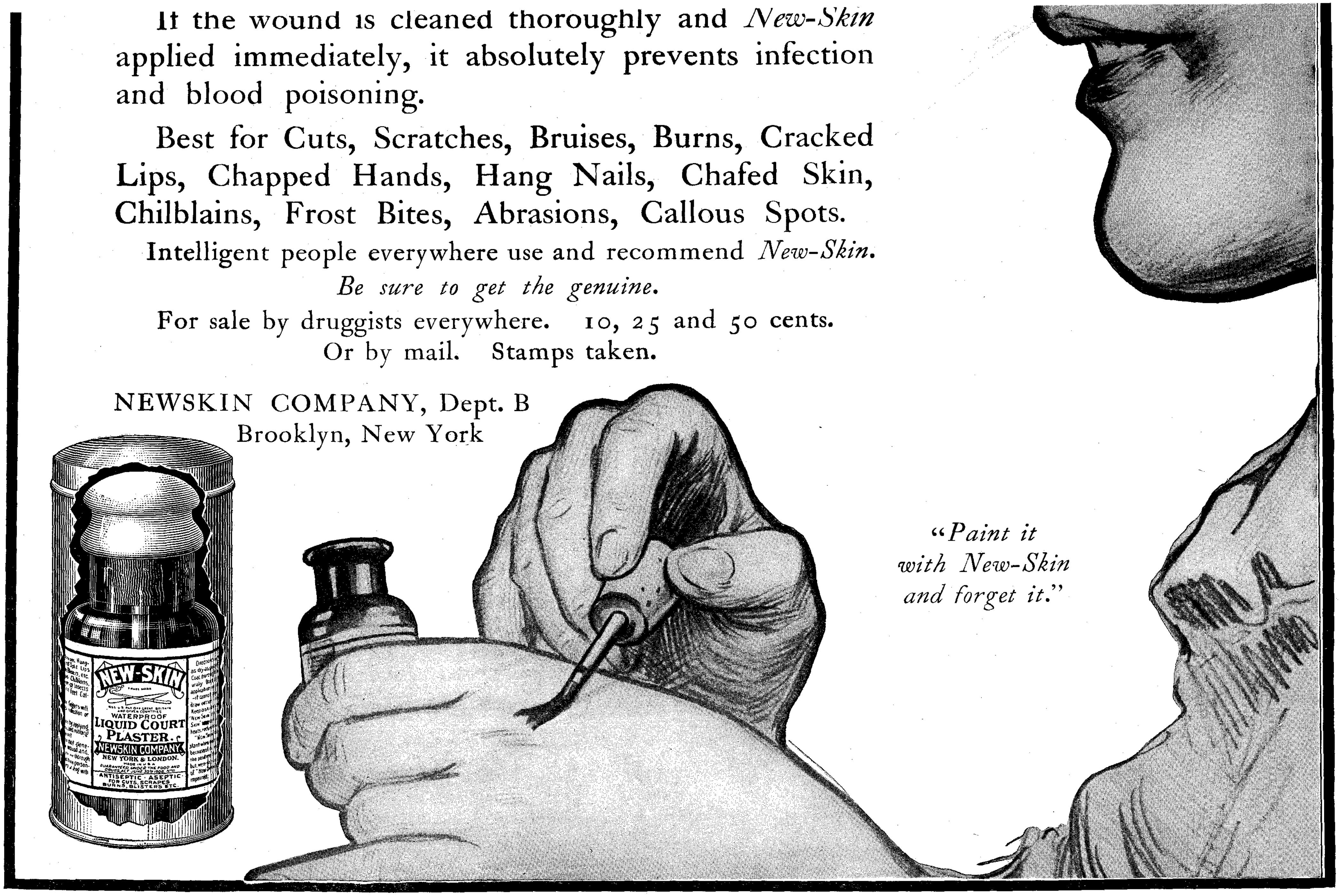
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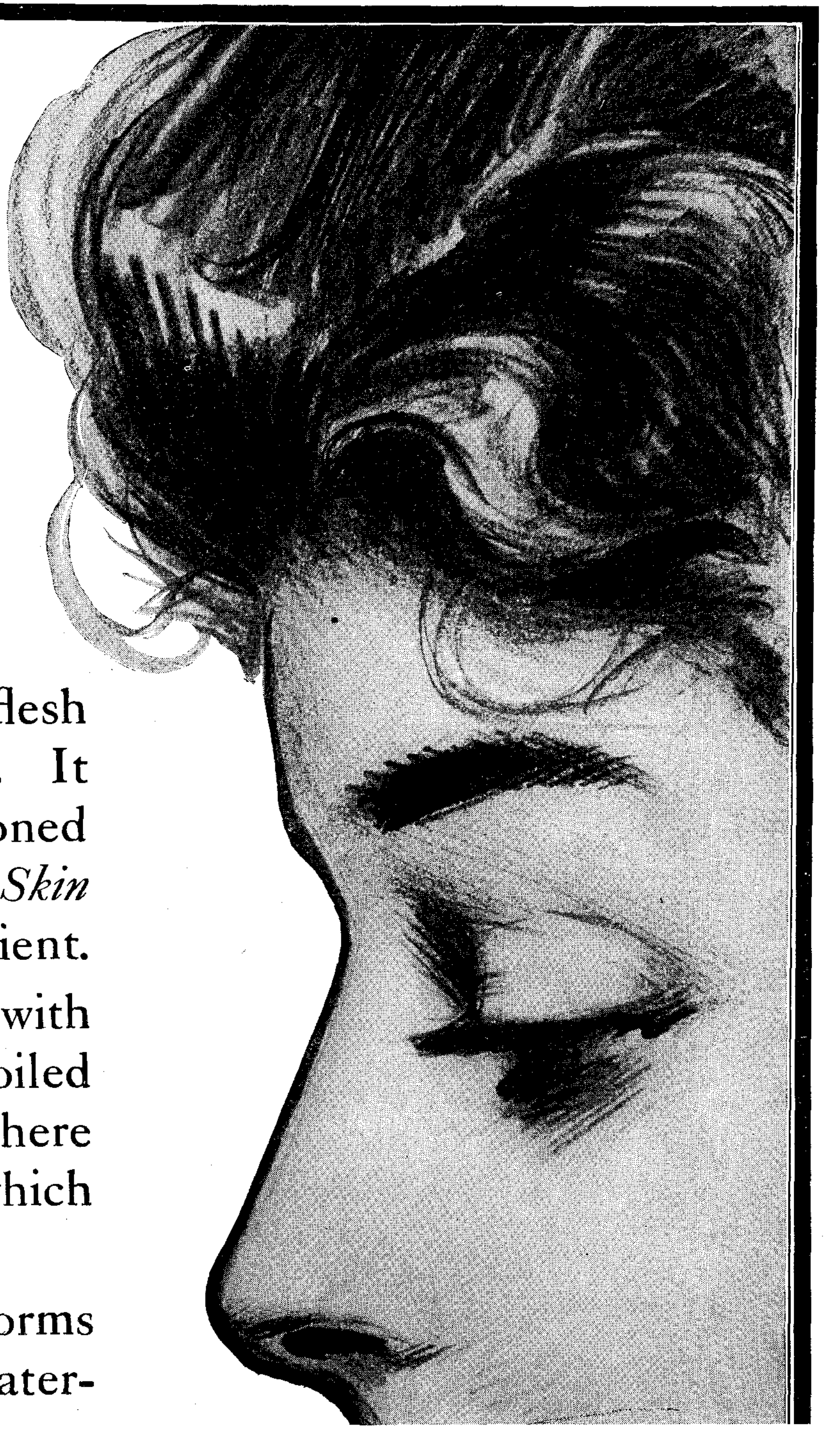
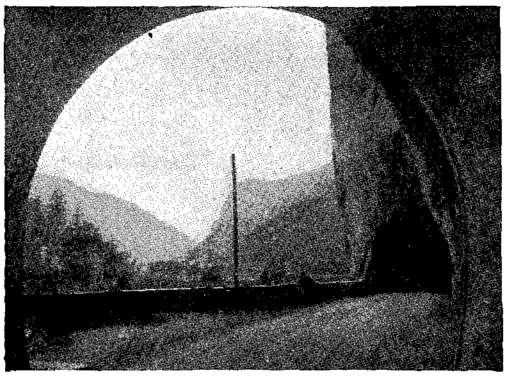


A BANKED CORNER ON THE COURSE FOR THE SAVANNAH GRAND PRIZE RACE, NOV. 26.



A ROAD IN THE ALPS LOOKING TOWARD ST. MARCEL.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

THE SAVANNAH RACE OF NOVEMBER 26

AUTOMOBILE papers and magazines await with interest the outcome of the Grand Prize race at Savannah on Nov. 26; this is true of foreign papers as well as American. *The Car*, of London (Oct. 14), notes as one reason for this interest "the protection to be afforded on the Savannah course in contrast with the lack of the same protection on the Vanderbilt course," and adds that it "has always been more or less of a puzzle, in the eyes of the uninitiated at least, why the speed attained in the big American road races fell so far short of that attained abroad, notably in the French Grand Prix." Continuing the subject, *The Car* says:

"Some intimations of the cause at the bottom of this phenomenon were given at the close of the last Vanderbilt race, when a number of the European drivers declared that never again would they take part in an American road race unless the course was so protected as to preclude the possibility of spectators invading it. The experience of having to speed their cars through a living line of people, at the risk not only of killing some one, but being killed themselves, was one which they did not care to have repeated. It was to be expected, therefore, that the news that practically the entire State Militia of Georgia would be placed at the disposal of the A. C. A. for the patrolling of the Savannah course would be received with enthusiasm by these drivers.

"It is obvious, however, that the same conditions under which the European drivers expect to lower records will favor the American drivers, who, if anything, will benefit more than the foreigners from a perfectly clear course. Drivers like Lancia and Jenatzy, whose life may be said to have been spent racing high-powered cars along tortuous and dangerous roads, would naturally feel less nervousness at cleaving their way through a living wall of people at a seventy-miles-an-hour gait than Vaughan or Christie, or Strang, who at best have had only a limited experience in that sort of thing.

"On this Savannah course there will be no cause for nervousness of any kind, we are assured by the A. C. A. in a characteristic document. In addition, for the first time in the history of American road racing, the entrants will be given four hours of daylight in which to take practise spins each day. The American driver, who in the past had been compelled to tune up his car during two brief hours of semi-darkness, will have ample time to learn this course and bring up his machine to the top mark of efficiency. This will place him less at a disadvantage with his foreign rival than he had been in the past.

"Entries have closed with a total of twenty-four cars, eleven of which are of European make. Germany has booked five vehicles to France's three and Italy's three. There is a great disappointment in the United States at France's reluctance in backing up the event in a better manner, but the opinion in the French circles is that the expenses are too great in comparison with any result that might be gained from participation in the event."

THE DUST PROBLEM

The subject of dust-preventives in motoring has been for some time under consideration by the Department of Agriculture, Prevost Hubbard, assistant chemist in the Public Roads Office, having had the matter immediately in charge. His report, recently made public, contains some interesting paragraphs:

"One must look at the matter from at least three different standpoints—that of the engineer, the chemist, and the layman. The direct solution of the problem depends to a great extent, of course, upon the efforts of the road engineer, but the aid of the chemist and road-user will eventually prove to be important factors which can not be overlooked.

"In considering the cause, or rather the causes, of dust-formation a few general remarks may not be out of place. The term 'wear,' when applied to solid substances, undoubtedly expresses the fundamental cause of such formation, altho other factors which make wear possible and which tend to remove and distribute the dust formed play important parts. All forces which tend to disintegrate or destroy will of necessity produce wear, and these forces, when considered in connection with roads, may be conveniently classed under three heads—chemical, physical, and mechanical.

"The automobile is, perhaps, the most potent factor which at the present time operates to produce dust and destroy roads. When moving at a high rate of speed its broad rubber tires exert a pulling or lifting effect upon all loose material on the road surface, and a cloud of dust is sucked up and carried along behind each vehicle. The slightest current of air then carries the dust cloud over the surrounding country. The enormous increase in the last few years of fast motor traffic along public highways has aroused general interest in the subject of dust-prevention.

"The coincidence of the appearance of the automobile with the aroused interest in the dust nuisance has led to the impression that the former is the sole cause of the trouble. It will be remembered, however, that the dust nuisance on a somewhat smaller scale existed long before the coming of the motor-car. If the automobile has resulted in an awakened interest in this problem, it will have served a valuable purpose, but besides this it has undoubtedly exerted a beneficial influence in arousing the public at large to the knowledge that good roads are necessary to the country's welfare.

"The dust problem as it stands to-day seems to be open to two methods of attack: (1) by applying materials to the road which will hold down the dust formed, or (2) by methods of construction designed to reduce the formation of dust, and therefore the wear of the road, to a minimum."

AUTOMATIC LIMITS TO SPEEDING

Seth K. Humphrey, who contributes an article on this subject to *The Atlantic* (November), owns a car which he has been running for six years—a car of twenty-five horse-power, which he tries hard to keep down to twenty miles an hour, or to fifteen, or even ten, or eight, when the speed limit is placed at these figures. He undertakes in this article first to show how the anomalous condition as to disregard of the rights of others has come about:

"Luckily for automobilists, the trolley preceded them upon the highway; and so gradual was the advent of automobiles that the unthinking public failed to distinguish the difference between making due allowance for its own necessary carriers upon a few principal roads, and dodging the unnecessary carriers of the few upon every road in the land. Then, too, the automobile first came in vogue in Europe, where every-day people are trained to regard the overriding pleasures of their betters with more or less fortitude. Its acceptance there unquestionably gave it entrée here subject to less careful scrutiny than it otherwise would have had to meet. In these two respects the preparation of the public mind has been on psychological rather than on logical lines.

"In this manner automobiling has developed, with speed as its prime requisite, and speed as its most objectionable feature. What is the public going to do about it? Let custom slowly dissolve the memory of a once pleasanter relation with the highways? But mere custom should not be allowed to obscure the fundamental principle that the few shall not infringe upon the rights of the many. It is now the public's duty to revert to first principles and adjust automobiling to the miscellaneous

(Continued on page 716.)

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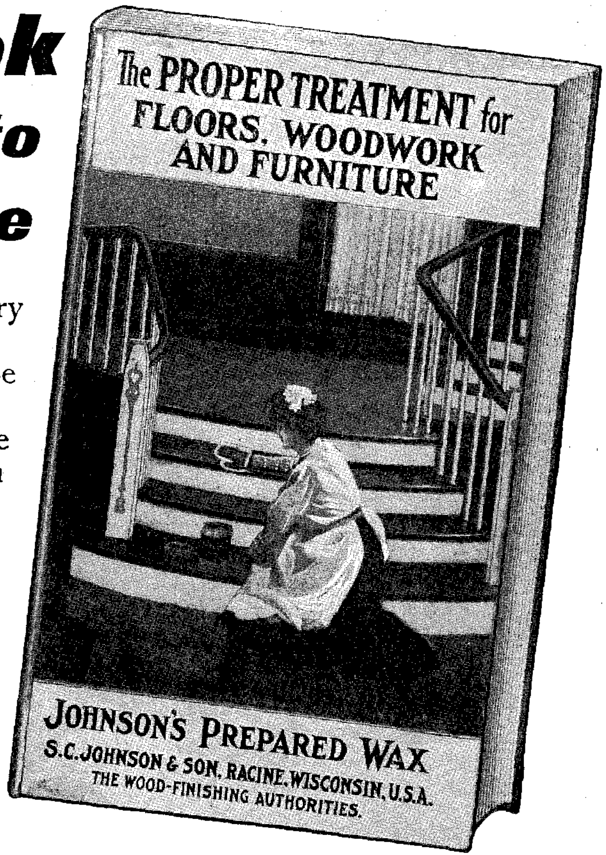
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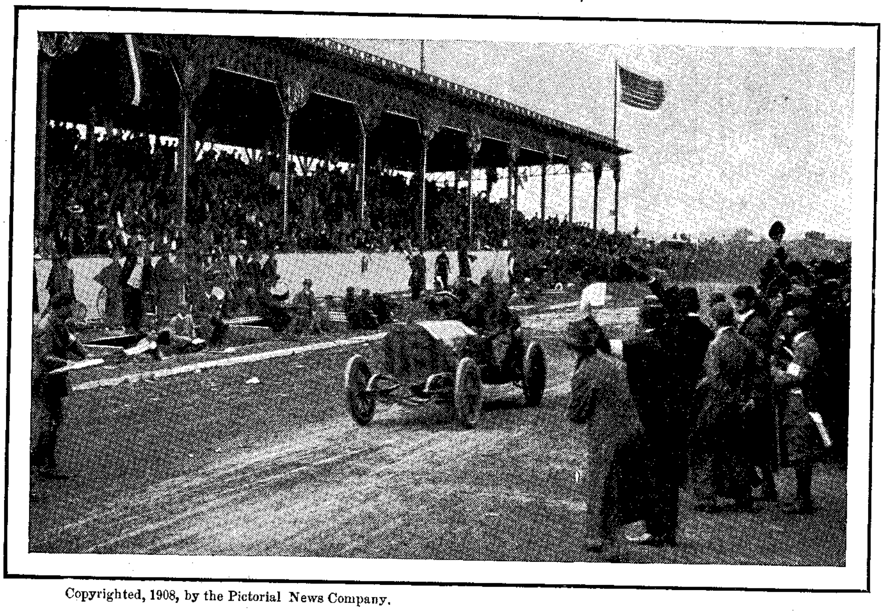

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THE FINISH OF THE VANDERBILT CUP RACE OVER THE LONG ISLAND PARKWAY, OCT. 24.

traffic upon the roadways, regardless of the unwarranted privileges which custom has seemingly granted.

"Express trains run sixty miles an hour on tracks from which other forms of traffic are rigidly excluded; experience has determined that twenty-five miles is the limit of safety for trolley-cars upon their well-defined portion of the highway. Based on these premises, fifteen miles an hour is not an unreasonably low maximum speed for any vehicle, public or private, which runs an unmarked course upon the roadway itself; a generous public might allow eighteen miles. In cities and towns, ten miles an hour is an equally liberal speed limit."

Mr. Humphrey believes he has found a method by which limits to speeding may be, without fail, enforced. He knows that ordinances have proved unavailing; that "police-traps serve to check automobile speeds over the traps, and increase speeds outside the traps," and that, in general, laws, moral suasion, threats, and penalties are all wasted attempts to regulate the average automobilist. He suggests "a mechanically sure way," which is to "regulate the *machine* by an automatic attachment, sealed, and beyond his control." Such a device should have two functions in order to cover the requirements of country and city. He describes the attachment as follows:

"First, arrange that at a speed of eighteen miles an hour it shall automatically shut off the source of power; this would effectively enforce the maximum speed limit.

"Second, arrange that at a speed of ten miles—or at any other rate of speed determined upon by town or city authorities—it shall automatically display colored signals on both sides of the car, in full view of passers-by; *and make the display of these signals a misdemeanor* within the prescribed districts. This device would bring the offending automobilists as fully under the public eye as are any other disturbers of the peace on the streets, and render them as easily subject to complaint and conviction.

"Under this rigid control, what would happen to automobiling? Those individuals who must get over the country at high speed would be relegated to the guarded routes of travel from which they should never have been allowed to escape,—and the pleasure of those who wish to tour in orderly fashion would be correspondingly enhanced; cars of rational power and cost would multiply, and be run by rational people; automobiling would be killed as a frenzied sport, and rejuvenated as a healthful pastime. More than all this, every one using the roadways would know for a certainty that *nowhere* could an automobile bear down upon him at more than twice the speed of a brisk horse-trot; and if on the city streets he were to submit to the impositions of automatically proclaimed law-breakers, the fault would be all his own.

"Drastic measures, you say? Not at all. In naming conditions the public is not asking a favor,—it is granting a concession to a comparatively few individuals. These individuals could not have made as good a bargain with the public ten years ago, had the possibilities of the automobile been foreseen; and it would be absurd to claim that the public's rights in the highway have been diminished by its tardiness in asserting them."

550 MILES WITHOUT STOPPING THE ENGINE

A writer in *The Autocar* (Oct. 24) describes a run without stops of 550 miles, recently made from Coventry, England, to Lockerbie, Scotland, and back to London. The car in question was a 38-horse-power French car, "fitted with the company's new slide-valve engine," than which "no car in recent years has provoked greater interest in the automobile world." When it had been decided to drive this car on so long a run, during which the engine was to be kept working continuously, it was hoped that a means would be found "toward removing at least some of the prejudice which is now so rife against this unconventional motor." The car had already been running consistently for about 200 miles daily. Of the start a writer who was in the car says:

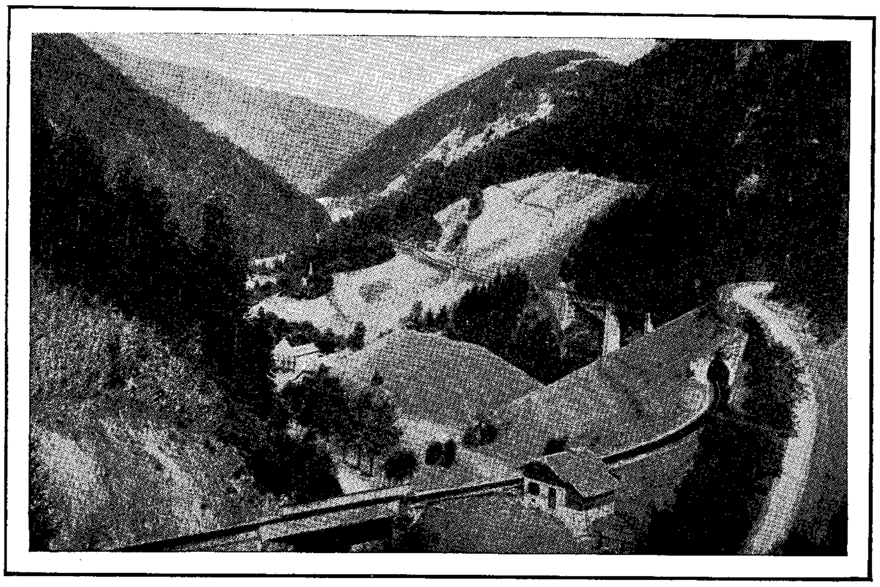
"At the word to go the car glided from the brightly lit works out into the silent night. To one who had not heard the engine run before, its sound may be described as a muffled whisper. There is nothing but a gentle murmur almost drowned by the suck of the air into the carbureter. The Birmingham road was soon reached. On into the night we sped, swiftly and silently, on to Stonebridge, where, turning to the right, he struck that excellent and useful loop road which leads through Coleshill to Lichfield, thus avoiding busy, bustling Birmingham, the hub of the Midlands. At times waves of mist floated across right into the eyes of the two skilful drivers, Ison and Bush, who in turn took a two-hours' spell at the wheel. Nothing daunted, they slowed through the treacherous fog and drove on again when all was clear. Twice in a few miles the road was missed, only to be regained again quickly by the two men, whose bump of locality was clearly well marked.

"Fortunately, the night was fine and wonderfully warm for the time of the year, and driving was considerably facilitated by a bright moon, which, tho at times hidden by clouds, rendered it quite possible to maintain the legal limit. Its dim light silhouetted the praceful spires of Lichfield Cathedral against the sky."

But there is no need here for further details of the route. The writer concludes with some items as to the behavior of the car:

"From Wednesday evening until about 8:30 on Thursday evening the silent slide-valve (it is not valveless) engine ran, and not only ran, but ran magnificently and without a falter. It not only worked, it continued to do so, and worked really hard. It did what it was required to do,

(*Continued on page 718.*)



A RAILWAY AND CARRIAGE-ROAD IN THE BLACK FOREST.

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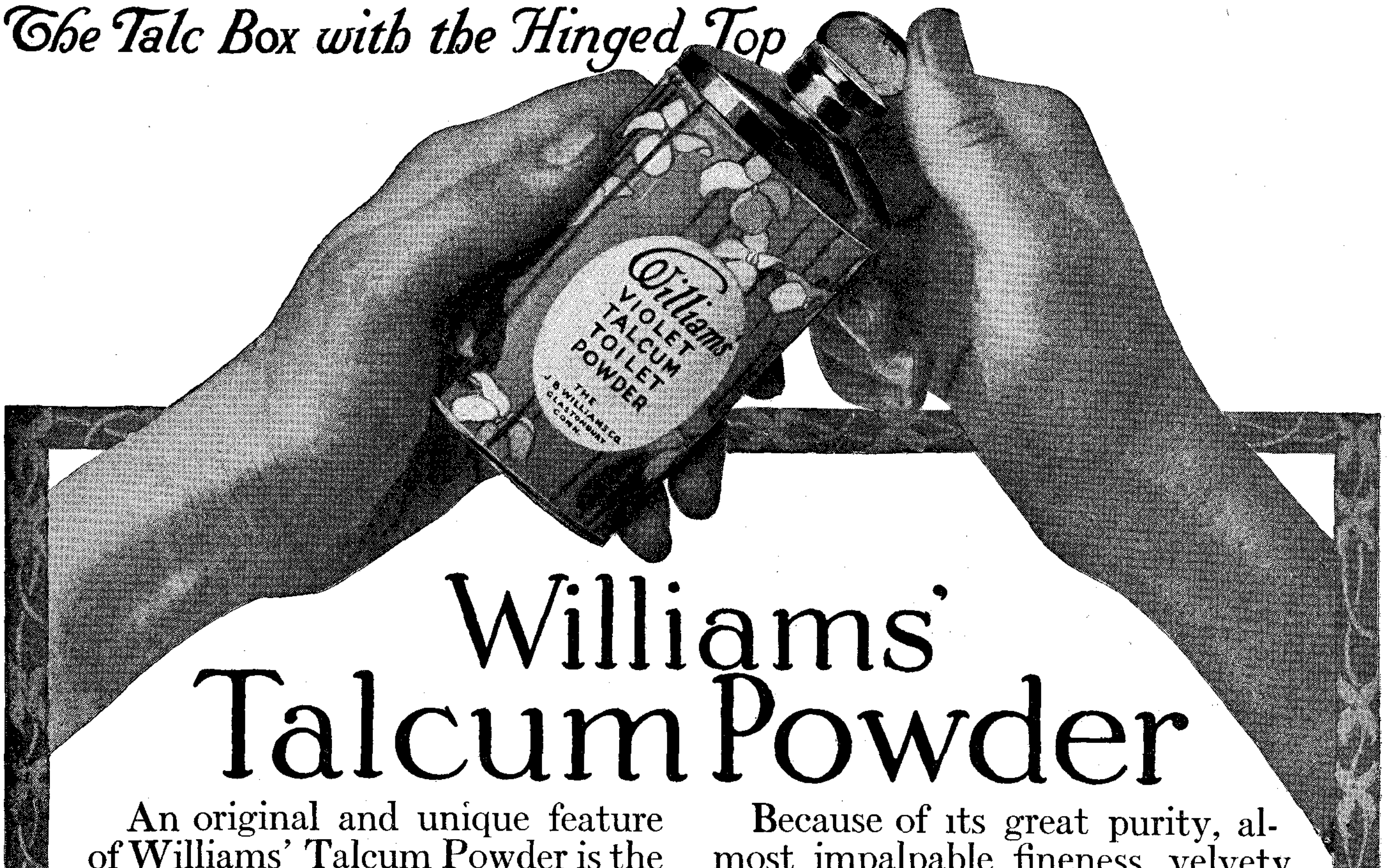
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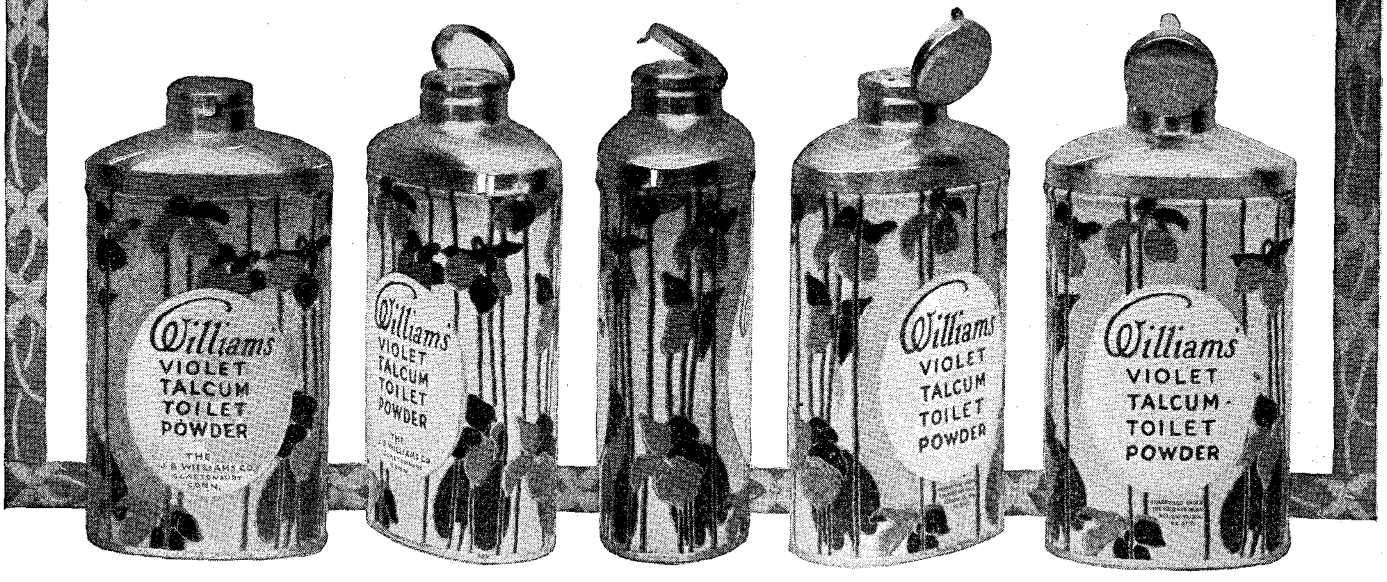
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Williams' Shaving Stick

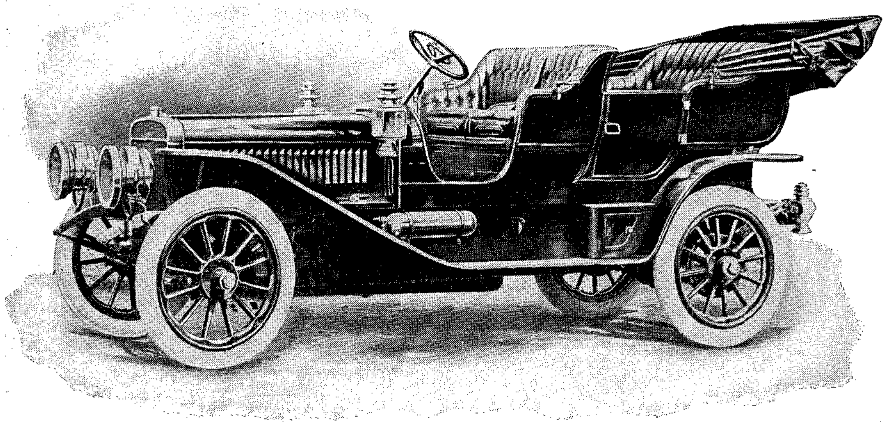
"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

Lathers quickly and leaves that fine, soft, wholesome after-effect which is the most satisfactory thing about a good shave.

The daily use of **Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap** insures soft, smooth hands and face and a clear, healthful condition of the skin.

That Neighbor Who Tells You What Car to Buy—Does He Pay Your Bills? No?

Then *you* pay for *his* judgment, don't you?
Pretty easy for him isn't it? * * * *
Is that how you run your business—call in the neighbors?
No, you rely on your own business sense. * * * *
Then why not buy *your* automobile on *your own* judgment?
There is no mystery about automobiles—least of all about the sweet-running, self-starting, six-cylinder



WINTON SIX

Goes the route like coasting down hill

We'll frankly tell you how we make it and what we make it of.

We'll explain the principles of its design and construction.

We'll prove what we say by what the car does.

Or, if you want trustworthy, disinterested counsel, get any mechanical expert to suggest vital questions, and we'll answer them to his satisfaction and yours.

That's putting the purchase of an automobile upon a common-sense, commercial basis—with the brass band, false pride and misinformation eliminated.

And we'll show also that you get in the $3000 48 H.P., five-passenger Winton Six a car that isn't equaled for less than $4500. That's the price of our 60 H.P., seven-passenger Winton Six. This car differs from the 48 H.P. Winton Six only in size—not in quality, because the $3000 Winton Six has all the quality that any maker can put into a car.

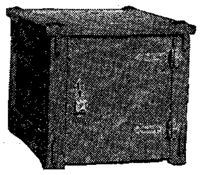
Let's be openminded and frank with each other. Let us send our catalog. Read what it says, then put your point-blank questions up to us on anything that the catalog says or fails to say.

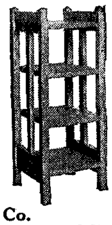
The Winton Six is the car that established the world's record of 4343 miles on One Dollar Upkeep.

Write us today.

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

Winton Branch houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle and San Francisco. Winton agencies in all important places.





SATISFACTORY GIFTS

The Humidor, a useful and unique gift for the man who smokes. Keeps cigars and tobacco just moist enough. Styles, sizes and prices to suit all purses.

This Magazine Stand and Book Rack will please any woman. It is a useful decoration for any room. Made in three sizes.

Money refunded if not entirely pleased.
Sent prepaid east of the Mississippi.

Booklet illustrates, describes and gives prices of all styles of both.

The John C. Jewett Mfg. Co.
Established 1849 **247 Elm Street, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Handy Shur-On Eye-glasses

The newest Shur-On style

On and off with one hand—think of the convenience!

A strong, neat, flat spring takes the place of the ordinary easily broken coil springs, and serves as a finger piece.

And they improve the looks and hold tight without feeling tight—the same as all other *Shur-Ons*.

Get the genuine "Handy" Shur-On—look for "*Shur-On*" stamped on the mounting. Backed by 44 years' reputation. Ask your optician. Shapes to fit any nose. Illustrated book free. Established 1864

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E, Rochester, N.Y.

MOTOR-CARS AND MOTOR-TRIPS

(*Continued from page 716*)

and did it well. It was never touched—an oil-can even was never used on it—and as regards efficiency, it leaves nothing to be desired. The question is, Will it wear? Mr. Knight said it was silent, and he spoke the truth; he said it was efficient, and it was; he said lubrication gave no trouble, and it gave none. He said also it would not show signs of wear, and on this vital point we think Mr. Knight will leave us no doubt as to his veracity."

A CONGRESS ON GOOD ROADS

In Paris during the second week in October was held an international road congress under the auspices of the French Government. Delegates were present from nearly all parts of the world. The Government had voted a subsidy of 25,000 francs to cover all the expenses, but before the Congress had even assembled it was found that this sum had been expended for printing alone. No fewer than twenty-seven governments, including China and Japan, sent delegates, the delegates and other members making a total of 2,200.

Those who came to the congress were not all friends of the motor-car, however. On the contrary, "antimotorists have been present," says a correspondent of *The Car*, "as well as automobilists; tar advocates and those to whom the use of tar is anathema; surveyors who are conservatively minded, and those who are nothing if not up-to-date; advocates of trams and street railways, and those who would sweep away everything that moves on rails, where the highways are concerned; to say nothing of those who look at the whole matter of roadmaking from the point of view of the taxpayer alone." Some of the practical decisions arrived at by the congress were the following relating to the building and care of roads; they were formally passed as resolutions:

"The Congress draws attention to the necessity for constructing the road foundation very carefully with the toughest material; this constituent of the road plays an important part as exerting a considerable influence on the wear and tear of the highway, as well as on the upkeep of its profile. While choosing the foundation system, the structure of the subsoil and that of the road as well as the character of traffic using the road are to be taken into account.

"The Congress is of the opinion that a foundation upon a 4–5 in. concrete course is especially to be recommended in carrying out paving even with large paving-stones. In this case the stones are to be laid upon a thin sand cushion.

"The Congress thinks that it is desirable to continue and to extend the trials made to incorporate tar or bituminous products into the material of the surface with a view to arrive at some efficient and cheap methods of carrying on the work.

"As long as the tests in process will not permit of changing the present methods of maintaining macadam roads, it is recommended that the various services concerned with this maintenance should generalize the complete resurfacing method and limit the

(*Continued on page 720*)

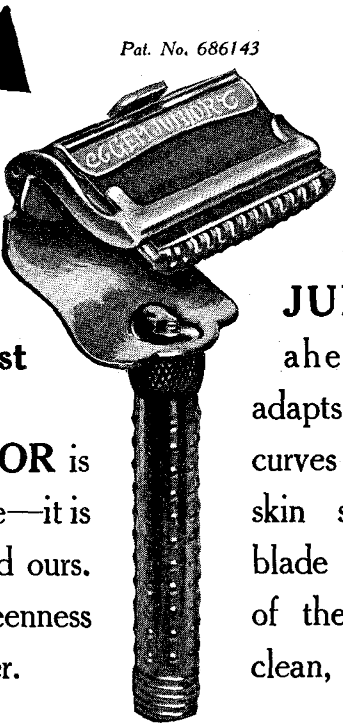
When Sleep Fails Take
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep. Quiets the nerves.

The Blade

is the vital part of any razor, for it is the **Blade** that does the shaving, and no matter what the price, the **Best** blade gives the **Best Shave.**

The name **GEM JUNIOR** is on the best razor blade made—it is there for your protection and ours. Highest quality of steel, keenness of edge, fineness of temper.

Pat. No. 686143



The Bar

is the one invention that has made the Safety Razor perfect, setting the **GEM JUNIOR** further than ever ahead of all competitors. It adapts the edge of blade to the curves of the face, drawing the skin smooth just in advance of blade which is held flat at angle of the ordinary razor, assuring a clean, close shave always.

GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR

the most universally popular shaving device in use to-day—made so by the **Blade** and **Bar Frame.** This Razor means shaving comfort, and lasts a life-time. Users of other makes for which much higher prices were paid make the most enthusiastic Gem recruits. Remember with one Gem Junior blade you can shave oftener and better than with a dozen of any other make—This fact has been demonstrated.

No. 1—TWO LETTERS WORTH READING—No. 2

401 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg.
GEM CUTLERY CO. September 18th, 1908.

Gentlemen:—Until some time ago, I was the user of an old time straight blade razor, then came the extensive advertisement of a certain safety razor. I bought one which proved a rank failure in my case. I then went back to the straight blade but later took up another brand of safety which I used with but little success.

Then I saw your Gem Junior advertisement. As I was getting so little satisfaction out of the one I was then using, and as I had tried two of the most extensively advertised make of safeties, I finally purchased a Gem Junior, but with the understanding that it was a money back proposition if not perfectly satisfactory, as I had been stung twice before.

I took the outfit home, stropped the blade, lathered my face and began to shave, and to my utter surprise, when I had finished shaving I did not have a "tear" in my eyes. It was the most satisfactory shave I had had in nearly a year, at home or in a barber shop.

You have in my estimation a perfect safety razor. I have recommended it to a number of my friends, and will continue to do so.

Thanking you for bringing such a dandy little shaver to my attention via your advertisements, I am, very truly yours,

Signed (Dr.) EDWARD C. HAWKINS.

401 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg.
GEM CUTLERY CO. October 10th, 1908.

Gentlemen:—Yours of September 21st received and noted. My delay in answering it was due to the fact that I wanted to give the razor a little more use before allowing you to use my name.

It is giving the same satisfaction now as it did the first time I used it, so if it will do you any good to use my letter you have my permission to do so. I have been instrumental in selling four of the outfits since getting mine and will be glad to say a good word for the Gem Junior at any time.

I shave once a day regularly and with your outfit, it is a pleasure.

Do you manufacture a gold-plated outfit? I am, very truly yours,

Signed (Dr.) Edward C. Hawkins.

These two unsolicited letters should convince the most critical. We have thousands of similar testimonials.

THE $1.00 OUTFIT

The $1.00 set complete (as illustrated below) includes silver, nickel-plated frame, three section shaving and stropping handle, and 7 selected A1 Crucible Steel Blades in plush-lined case (not a paper box imitation).

Special Holiday sets
$1.50, $2.50, $3.50

Gem Cutlery Co.

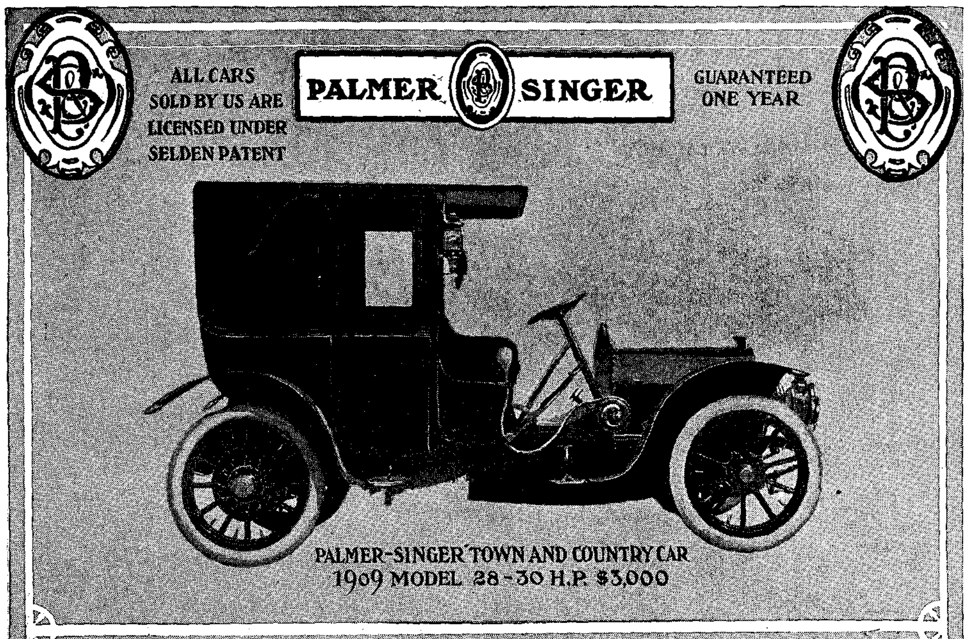
34 Reade St., New York

30 years in business—we are the original modern Safety Razor Makers.

SEVEN
"GEM"
Junior
Safety
RAZOR
BLADES

SEPARATE SET
7 BLADES
50¢

Never a dull blade.
7 exchanged for 25c.


ALL CARS SOLD BY US ARE LICENSED UNDER SELDEN PATENT
PALMER SINGER
GUARANTEED ONE YEAR
PALMER-SINGER TOWN AND COUNTRY CAR
1909 MODEL 28-30 H.P. $3,000

The Palmer-Singer Town and Country Car, 1909 Model, Type XXX-2 is now being exhibited and delivered. It is the most serviceable car on the market to-day. Its 28-30 H. P. motor provides ample power to take its full complement of passengers on long hard tours over any road at a very good speed. Closed, it is a beautiful luxurious Town Car, seating four inside, ideal for the purpose and far superior to many foreign makes at double the price. A glance at its specifications will show the remarkable value it offers.

Nickel steel is used to give lightness and strength. Imported F. & S. ball bearings exclusively. Bosch high tension magneto and multiple disc clutches. Drop forged I beam, nickel steel front axle—four-speed selective type, sliding gear transmission with direct drive on third speed. All brakes equalized, all expanding type and on rear wheels. Universal joints on all steering connections. Shaft driven, all moving parts inclosed in dustproof cases.

Write for our color booklet D.

PALMER & SINGER MFG. CO.

1620-22-24 Broadway, N. Y. **1321 Michigan Avenue, Chicago**

Sole Distributors the Simplex

Who Are the Purchasers of Automobiles?

What classes throughout the Nation are most interested in motoring, what classes constitute the best purchasers of high-class motor cars?

Our Subscription Distribution, (95% of our entire circulation) is concentrated among the following professional and business classes as we prove by our indexed mailing list.

Profession	Number of subscribers		Percentage of entire Profession
Business Men and Manufacturers rated $5,000 to $10,000 and over $10,000	**57,600**	or	**22½%**
Bankers and Bank Directors	**16,590**	or	**24%**
Physicians	**35,450**	or	**23½%**
Lawyers	**37,400**	or	**38%**

The list also includes the families of thousands of other influential people, such as Railroad and Government Officials, Architects, Civil, Mining and Electrical Engineers, Druggists, Jewelers, Clergymen and Educators, so that it now numbers 205,000 families.

Guaranteeing practically universal interest in the automobile.

CIRCULATION 205,000 The Literary Digest **Advertising Rate $1.00 Per Line**

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 718*)

partial repairs to the filling up of important holes, principally at the close of the resurfacing period, and, above all, during the winter preceding the resurfacing by means of rollers.

"The Congress considers that emulsions of tar or oils, hygroscopic salts, etc., are really efficient, even if, unfortunately, for a short time. Their use, therefore, has had to be limited so far to special circumstances (such as motor races, festivals, etc.); however, it is advisable that trials should be continued with the substances known to-day as well as with similar products that may subsequently be suggested. The planting of trees along the roads is also worthy of encouragement from the point of view of the suppression of dust.

"*Concerning the use of tar.*—The Congress considers that tarring, when well carried out, is undoubtedly an efficient remedy against dust, and that it also to some extent protects the roads against the destructive action of vehicles in general and fast motor-cars in particular.

"*Use of tar incorporated in the road material.*—Experiments up to the present date are not sufficient to allow definite judgment to be passed upon the results obtained. It is desirable that these experiments should be continued, bearing in mind the experience acquired in different countries."

Other resolutions passed by the Congress related to the injury done to roads by motor-cars. Among these resolutions were the following:

"The circulation of fast motor-cars with pneumatic tires causes the disintegration and distribution of the smaller particles of road-material. The greater the speed the more this condition is accentuated; the more so if the road is constructed of badly waterbound macadam, whence the materials less properly bound together, the binding not well incorporated with the final coating, and other circumstances generally conduce to the formation of dust.

"Too sudden an increase in the speed, as well as too sharp an application of the brakes, considerably increases the damage done to the road surface. All changes of speed also do harm, but in less degree.

"In the curves the action of the centrifugal force is added to the ordinary effects of speed, and may considerably increase the damage to the road.

"The circulation of heavy motor-cars upon macadam roads has a tendency to damage the same, principally by causing depressions and ruts. To avoid this damage it is important in particular that the pressure per running inch of tire should be moderate in relation to the resistance of the road to sheer. A maximum of 25 lb. per inch width of tire seems generally suitable with diameters of wheels used at present. On the other hand, the absolute axle load is to be considered, as too broad tires can not exert uniform pressure upon the ground by reason, in particular, of the camber of the road. The maximum value of axle load compatible with a sufficient life of the road depends, moreover, both upon the constitution of the latter and the speed of the vehicles."

MOTORING IN THE ALPS

C. L. Freeston has continued in *The Car* of London his account of his trip from Italy to France by the Mont Cenis. From a broad plateau at the summit of the pass, where is found a lake famous for trout, and seven forts perched on neighboring hills, one descends into Savoy, after having risen one mile in the journey from Italy and going over sixteen miles of road to

(*Continued on page 722*)

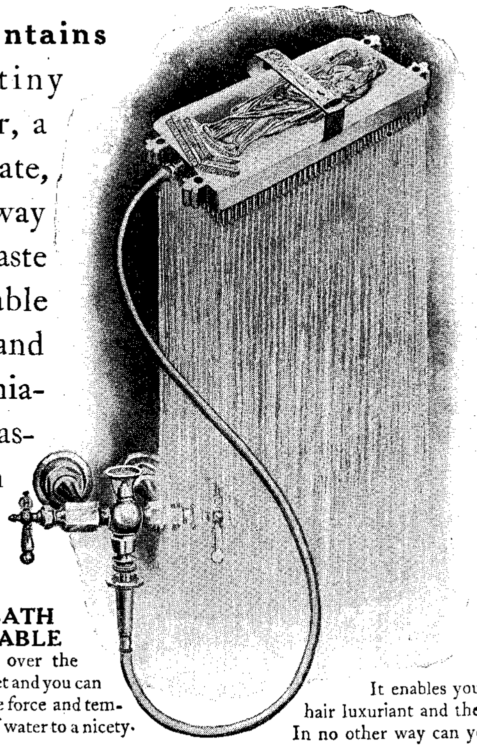
The Only Appliance of the Kind on the Market

THE PERFECTION OF APPLIANCES FOR THE BATH, SHAMPOO, MASSAGE

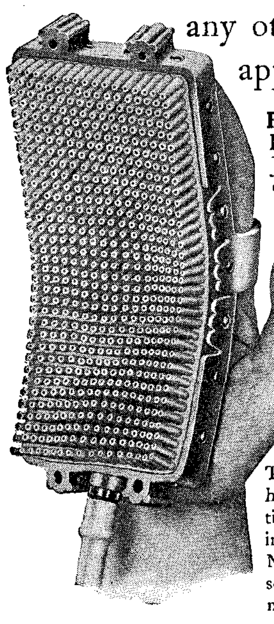
A Revelation of Cleansing Efficiency

It makes every bath a recurrent delight, but it is not a luxury alone—it is a hygienic necessity insuring immaculate cleanliness in every pore of the body

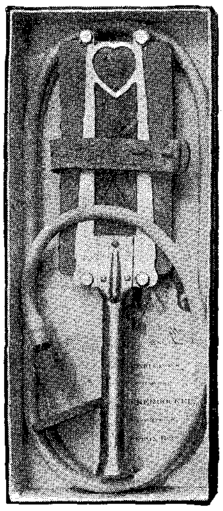
KNICKERBOCKER SPRAYBRUSH



A Myriad of Tiny Fountains Through hundreds of tiny tubes of velvety rubber, a myriad of water jets, penetrate, cleanse and instantly carry away every particle of dirt or waste matter from every pore. Pliable to every contour of face and figure it constitutes a miniature hand shower-bath, pleasanter and more effective than any other bath appliance.



Perfect Construction and Durability. The Knickerbocker is made of the finest grade pure Para Rubber, the back beautifully designed in delicate flesh pink. The Spraybrush is non-corrosive throughout. In design, construction, utility and durability the Knickerbocker is superior to any other bathing device. Every brush bears our positive guarantee of excellence.



FOR THE BATH INCOMPARABLE Just slip the tube over the combination faucet and you can regulate the force and temperature of water to a nicety.

FOR THE SHAMPOO DELIGHTFUL It enables you to use eggs and keep the hair luxuriant and the scalp absolutely cleansed. In no other way can you rinse the hair so easily.

FOR THE COLD BATH INVIGORATING—It gives the tonic, energizing effects longed for by those whose systems will not stand the shock of cold plunge or shower.

FOR MASSAGING EFFECTIVE AND CONVENIENT Either with or without water its soft rubber more closely simulates the finger tips than any other substance and in all the various forms of massaging it is effective in promoting bodily health, vigor and beauty.

3,500 PORES TO EVERY SQUARE INCH

CLEANSE THEM IN THE THOROUGH SANITARY WAY

Think of the million skin glands, 3,500 to every square inch of the body! Think what it means to health and beauty to remove every foreign particle from these ducts. The skin glands form a portion of the entire respiratory system. The skin cannot breathe when clogged. The pores remove many impurities from the blood. These impurities must be carried away to insure health and cleanliness. No sponge or wash cloth is so sanitary as the KNICKERBOCKER SPRAYBRUSH. It will not scratch the tenderest skin. It is ideal for the babies' or the children's bath. Try it once and you will never be without it.

SUPPLIED IN THREE COMPLETE OUTFITS

Knickerbocker Spraybrush, Outfit No. 1
Brush 5½ inches long, 2¼ inches wide, with 595 hollow teeth, one nickel plated extension handle, five feet fine white rubber tubing, one single faucet connection, neatly boxed........................**Price, $3.00**

Knickerbocker Spraybrush, Outfit No. 3
Brush 4¾ inches by 2⅜ inches, with 351 hollow teeth, supplied with extension handle, five feet of fine white tubing, one single faucet connection, neatly boxed..............................**Price, $2.00**

Knickerbocker Spraybrush, Outfit No. 5
Brush 3⅛ inches in diameter, with 225 hollow teeth, five feet fine white rubber tubing, one single faucet connection, neatly boxed................**Price, $1.25**

SPECIAL CAUTION The Knickerbocker is unlike any other bath appliance. It must not be confused with the innumerable cheaply made and unsatisfactory devices with which the market is flooded. Insist on the Knickerbocker, or you will be disappointed for the Knickerbocker is distinctive and superior in every feature. For sale wherever bath appliances are sold.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Five Days' Trial. Mail The Coupon Opposite

THE PROGRESS COMPANY, 713 Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

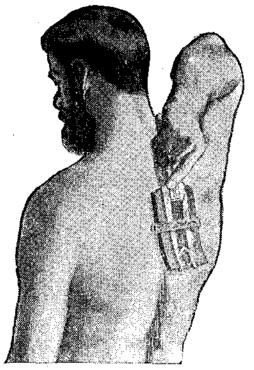
Gentlemen:—I enclose herewith $.......... for a Knickerbocker *Spraybrush Outfit No........, which you will please send me at once,* carriage prepaid. It is understood that if I find the Spraybrush unsatisfactory after five days' trial, I may return it to you, and my money will be refunded.

Name..

Address..

Date............ State..

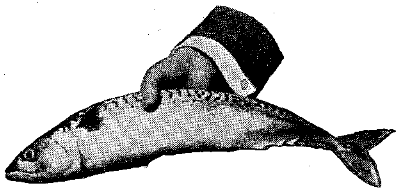
If your dealer doesn't have the Knickerbocker take no other but order direct.



with remittance and we will send you the Spraybrush and refund your money if unsatisfactory.

THE PROGRESS COMPANY 713 RAND-McNALLY BUILDING CHICAGO, ILL.

SALT MACKEREL



FAMILIES who are fond of **Fish** ought to get them **direct** from **GLOUCESTER,** as no dealer anywhere else could possibly be in a position to offer you goods as perfect and wholesome as we can.

We sell **ONLY** to the **consumer direct,** not through grocers or markets.

We want to supply **YOU,** no matter how small your requirements.

We have done a mail-order fish business for twenty-three years, sending the goods **right to our customers' homes, prepaying all delivery charges,** and guaranteeing complete satisfaction or money refunded. We want to deal with **YOU** on the same terms.

If you are interested in good fish, won't you drop us a postal that we may send you further information?

Our **SALT MACKEREL** are tender, juicy fellows—broiled for breakfast, they are delicious.

SALT CODFISH selected and prepared by our method is unexcelled

Much of the fresh fish you buy in the market is at least several days old. Our **CANNED FISH,** being **steam sterilized,** is **absolutely fresh.**

Our **FRESH LOBSTERS,** in parchment-lined cans, go through no process except boiling (no preparation of any kind being used). Opened and packed solid in whole pieces as soon as taken from the water, they retain their crispness and natural flavor.

CRAB-MEAT, SHRIMP and **CLAMS** have likewise a perfectly natural appearance and taste.

Our **SALMON, TUNNY,** and **IMPORTED FISH DELICACIES** are always the best produced, many being packed especially for our high-class trade.

A selection of our **FISH PRODUCTS** should always be in your **store-room** for daily use and for the preparation at a moment's notice of dozens of dainty or substantial dishes.

Send for Descriptive Price List.

FRANK E. DAVIS FISH CO.
98 Rogers St. Gloucester, Mass.

Don't Throw it Away

Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE MENDETS

A PATENT PATCH

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. **Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 51 B Amsterdam, N. Y.**

Do You Know

that the Bible in common use up to 1901 was revised in 1611, three hundred years ago, and contains many words not now in common use, and therefore misunderstood. The

American Standard Bible

Edited by the American Revision Committee

was revised in 1901, and is therefore the latest and best version of the Scriptures, because it has the benefit of ancient manuscripts discovered since 1611, and had for reference the revisions by England, Germany, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark.

Interesting booklet sent free

Our free book tells the story of this great translation, and what the leading editors and teachers and preachers in all denominations think of it.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS
Bible publishers for over 50 years
37G East 18th Street, New York

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 720*)

accomplish the one mile. Of the descent Mr. Freeston writes:

"A more magnificent descent from the motoring point of view it would be impossible to find. The splendid road winds downward in six sweeping curves. They have the usual horseshoe outlines, it is true, but they are so wide that as the car swings grandly round them the index finger of the speedometer creeps up to forty miles an hour. For ten kilometers the road falls at about the same rate as on the ascent from Susa to La Grande Croix, the steepest portion being 9 per cent.

"One of the most picturesque portions of the journey is encountered when rising from Le Verney, through a narrow ravine which is dominated by the picturesquely posted forts of L'Esseillon, with fine tumbling cascades both to right and left.

"The road then falls more or less steeply to Modane (3,465 ft.), thirty-five kilometers from the summit, where one passes the French terminus of the famous railway tunnel which, as I have previously said, is falsely known by the name of the Mont Cenis. Then follows a further descent of fifteen kilometers with varying degrees of gradient, along the picturesque Maurienne valley to St. Michel (2,330 ft.), from which a steep and narrow road proceeds on the left over the lofty Col du Galibier, and joins the main road from Grenoble to Briançon just below the summit of the Col du Lautaret.

At St. Jean de Maurienne, thirteen kilometers from St. Michel, the road strikes northward, and runs between the railway and the river for thirty-five kilometers to Aiguebelle. There it strikes westward, and at Pont Royal it joins the River Isère. A magnificent straight road, along which a car may be put to its best pace, leads to Montmelian, twenty-two kilometers from Aiguebelle, a fresh range of mountains having meanwhile come into view. There the river is left behind, and in sixteen kilometers of northwesterly traveling one reaches the thriving town of Chambéry."

The same writer, in another number of *The Car*, describes the Petit St. Bernard from the point of view of the motorist:

"Assuming that the journey over the Petit St. Bernard route is begun at Chambéry, and that, once over the summit, Aosta is our objective, we have a magnificent run before us of 189 kilometers. As far as Pont Royal (twenty-eight kilometers) the road is the same as that which marks the final stages of the run down from the Mont Cenis; but, instead of turning off to the right, we go straight forward and steer for Albertville. The River Isère runs for many miles alongside the highway, which is gloriously straight for no less than twenty-five kilometers, or fifteen miles, at a stretch. Except for three slight diversions it continues straight for another fifteen kilometers to Albertville, one of the brightest little towns in Savoy.

"A little way out of Albertville a fine castle may be noted, high up on a mountain to the left; it is the Château Rouge, a twelfth-century edifice which was formerly the residence of the princes of Savoy. Turning southward at the village of Tours, the road runs alongside the River Isère for twenty-three kilometers to Moûtiers. It is virtually level, but there are some windings, while it is crossed by the railway seven times in succession. Moutiers is a small cathedral city of less than 3,000 inhabitants, and is chiefly interesting to the motorist from the fact that here he leaves the railway behind; there is a probability, however, of its being extended another sixteen miles to Bourg St. Maurice.

"The road now swings round sharply to the northeast, with a gradual rise. Four kilometers from the town is one of the most picturesque points on the route, the road entering a narrow defile known as the Ciex, at the village of St. Marcel, and passing through three tunnels in quick succession. Apart from the romantic nature of the surroundings, however, the chief characteristic of this stage of the journey is the enormous amount of mule traffic, heavy wagons drawn by teams of three, and sometimes four, being encountered in almost continuous procession. Aime, another small town, is reached in thirteen kilometers from Moutiers, and is remarkable for the number of its round towers and other Roman remains. Continuing to rise gradually, the road leads in fourteen kilometers to Bourg St. Maurice (2,658 ft.), while in another three kilometers the French custom house is encountered at Séez.

"Then begins the real ascent to the summit of the Petit St. Bernard. From an altitude of 2,965 ft. the road rises 4,110 ft. in twenty-seven kilometers, an average of 250 ft. per mile. For the first fifteen kilometers from Séez the road winds upward in a magnificent series of zigzags, all beautifully graded, however, and with nothing steeper than 6 per cent. At twelve kilometers from Séez is situated the Belvedere Hotel, which is open for three months in the year. Thenceforward the road rises without zigzags to the Hospice. The predecessor of this rough-hewn building was founded in the eleventh century by St. Bernard of Menthon, but the Pass was known at a much earlier date, as both Celtic and Roman remains are to be found in the vicinity. The actual frontier is crossed just before the present Hospice is reached, and on the French side there is a customs station and a small hotel.

"The actual summit is about three-quarters of a mile beyond the Hospice, and 115 ft. higher. Close to the road stands a tall marble column 23 ft. high and 8 ft. in circumference. It is of Roman origin, and is known as the column of Jupiter, but since 1886 has been surmounted by a statue of St. Bernard. A large group of forty-six stones is also to be seen, placed in a circle of some 250 yds. circumference and known as the Cirque d'Annibal. Tradition has it that it was here that Hannibal held a council of war. The summit commands fine views of the Mont Blanc range and the beautiful Mont Pourri, and is ample recompense for the climb of 6,294 ft. from Chambéry."

All the Same in the End.—A Salina paper tells of a boy who was severely bitten by a "canine," and the Emporia *Gazette* adds: "His father mounted an equine and went for the doctor, who recommended a poultice of milk from the family bovine. It is said that a slice of fat from a porcine is a good thing for such a wound."—*New York Globe.*

Cicero All at Sea.—The gigantic steamship had faced easterly gales all the way across the Atlantic, and there were uneasy bellowings from the hundreds of cattle in the 'tween-decks.

"I wonder whether we shall ever get to London?" cried Miss Manhattan, promenading the hurricane deck. "We're two days late now. How long this voyage is! How long!"

"*Quousque tandem, Catilina?*" quoted Mr. Teebwells sympathetically at her side.

"What's that?" she inquired. "I don't understand Latin, you know."

"How long, pray, O cattle line?" Mr. Teebwells solemnly responded.—*Harper's Weekly.*

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

Welch's Grape Juice

A Story of Growth

The growth in the demand for Welch's Grape Juice has been remarkable, not simply because of the size to which the business has now attained, but because this growth has been so evenly divided, each year showing about the same proportionate increase with never a step backward.

In 1905 we sold 300,000 gallons and carried a little over.

In 1906 we sold 400,000 gallons and were unable to fill some orders.

In 1907 we sold 550,000 gallons and were entirely out of Grape Juice for several months.

In 1908 we have sold nearly 700,000 gallons.

For 1909 we have pressed 1,000,000 gallons. To accomplish this it was necessary to build a large addition to our reinforced concrete plant and we now have storage capacity for 1,500,000 gallons.

When you know that Welch's Grape Juice is stored in hermetically sealed glass carboys you will recognize something of the kind of plant we must have and the work required to press and bottle this enormous quantity in the three weeks of the grape season.

The grape crop this season was one of the smallest ever known in the Chautauqua Belt, but this did not interfere with our getting a sufficient quantity to supply the demand we anticipate for Welch's Grape Juice. The quality of grapes used was the finest we have ever had.

In originating unfermented grape juice and making known the merits of Welch's Grape Juice we have done much for temperance and dietetics.

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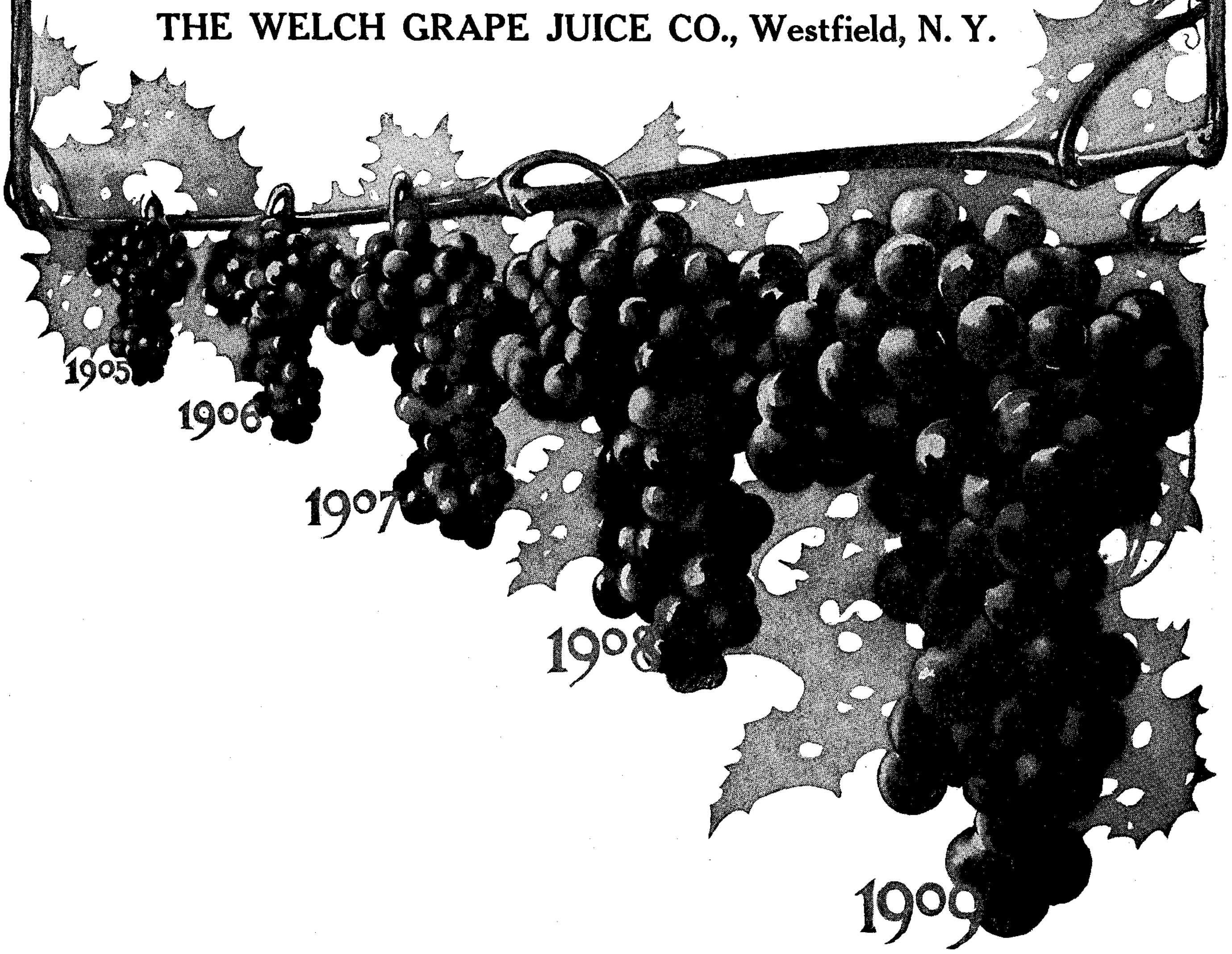

and all other meats, hot or cold, are very greatly improved in flavor and are made more appetizing and agreeable by the addition of

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Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.

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Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

CURRENT POETRY

The Native-born.

BY M. FORREST, Queensland, Australia.

I looked at him and I laughed. "What have you to offer?" I said—
"The moonlight-marvel of silver—or the glint of gold that is red,
The priceless dazzle of diamonds, silks of a delicate hue,
—Empty-hand and Lack-o'-Land—is it thus that you go to woo?"

The brown of his eyes was dauntless; the tan of his cheek paled not.
"Love has grown grave in the Castle that smiled in the reed-thatched cot,
And you say I have naught to offer, I, who am Native-born,
Heir to silver of countless stars and the rustless gold of morn;
I, who have watched from the mountain the hosts of the Lord grow dim,
And seen day flush o'er the rivers where the monster saurians swim;
I, who have dusted the pollen of wattle sweets from my arm,
And drank the milk of the coconut I wrenched from the swaying palm;
I, who rippled the crystal creek in joy of the morning dip,
Brushed the honey of native bees away from my bearded lip;
I, who have couched on the close green turf, walled in by the blackbutt trees,
Trod a carpet of tall blue grass that swept to my dew-damp knees:
I, who have gathered diamonds that lurk in the buttercup,
Snatched a pearl from a daisy's heart, where wan-d'ring brown moths sup;
I, who ride by the bridle track with no man to say me 'nay'
To the rim of the mist-blue world, at shut of a burning day;
I, who can dream in the moss-hung scrub, sing to the gray belars,
Gaze my fill at the Southern Cross, built high in an arch of stars!
I was born on the black-soil Downs, and rocked by the Southern breeze,
The kingdom I have to offer is wide to Pacific seas!
And the big gray spider hanging from a branch of the swinging pine
Spins silk that were finest decking for a true sweetheart of mine!
Let her take my hand and follow! The road to the Northward runs.
She shall have silver of moonlight—gold of Australian suns!
Was it Lack-o'-Land ye would call me? I, who am Native-born,
Have heard the twittering parakeets in stalks of the greening corn;
Have plucked the buds from the lucerne; pulled grapes from the laden vine.
Empty-of-hand and Lack-o'-Land! Why, the whole wide earth is mine!"

I looked at him and I laughed. "But a maid asks more than this!
You think the key to magic doors is hid in a bridal kiss!
Trees would be only trees to her—she would crave a carven roof,
The clashing of a city band for beat of the chesnut's hoof."

The fire in his eyes died not; the smile on his mouth lurked yet.
"Oh! Greybeard, in a heart grown cold, it is easy to forget!
Man calls, a woman follows (an she love him) by ridge and dell,
To the creak of the saddle leather—the lilt of a horse's bell.
An she care not, . . . the lighter does the chesnut hack go forth
For plains of the purple vinca, the green of the sea-washed North.
But Life of Life! An she love me, . . . our skies will be always blue,
And then I have much to offer, Greybeard, as I go to woo!"

I saw him cross the ranges, from shadow into the shine,
And back came his gay voice floating. "The whole of the world is mine!"

—*The Spectator* (London, October 24).

FLEISCHMANN'S
COMPRESSED YEAST
HAS NO EQUAL

In the Passage.

BY WILLIAM HERVEY WOODS.

"Mark you his look," they said,
"How rapt, how fond! Fair on him, still at sea,
Foregleams the haven where he longs to be."
Yet tho aright they read
His dying eyes, 't was he alone that saw
The wind-swept curtains down a silent flaw
Slant toward the candle's head.

And when his lips grown chill
Half-shaped a whisper strange, they said, "He greets
Celestial escorts now, and welcome meets
This side the shining Hill";
And he the while, far off along the lane
Of dreams, went whistling home the cows again
By meadows dusk and still.

They thought in that hushed room
Almost they heard the heavenly voices call
As at the last he listened toward the wall;
But outside, in the bloom
Of passing summer, in his passing ear
The cricket-choir sang vespers quaint and clear,
And early piped him home.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (November).

The Empty House.

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

I seemed to see thy spirit leave the clay
That was its mortal tenement of late;
I seemed to see it falter at the gate
Of the New Life, as seeking to obey
Some inner law, yet doubtful of the way
Provided for its passage, by that fate
Which makes birth pain, and gives to death such state
And dignity, when soul withdraws its sway.

A tremor of the pale and noble brow,
A tightening of the lips, and thou wast gone—
Gone whither? Ah, the hush of Death's abyss!
All tenantless thy beauteous form lay now
As the cicada's fragile shell outgrown,
Or as the long-forsaken, lonely chrysalis.

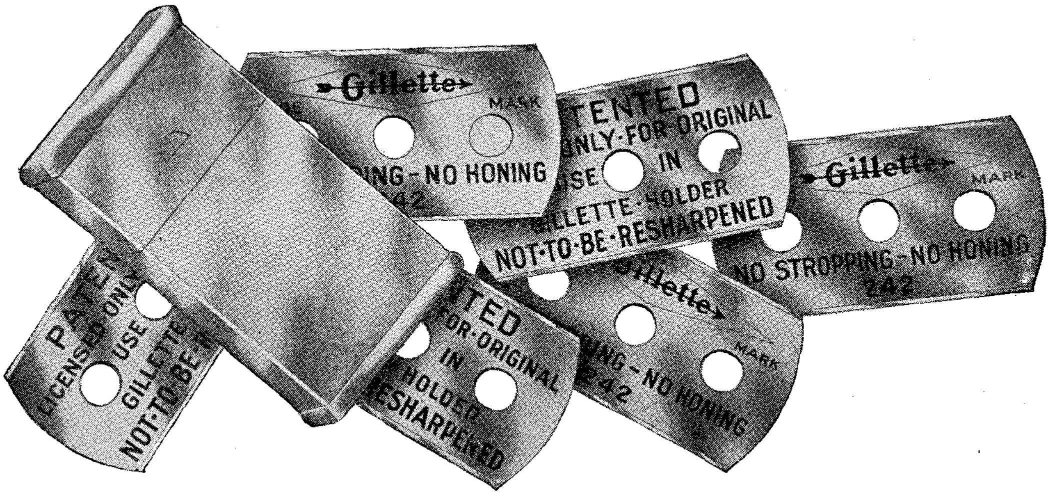
—*Atlantic Monthly* (November).

To a Sky-scraper.

BY A WORKMAN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Colossal and austere! Through the sooty veil
Of the ebbing night thy uncouth form,
Steel-skeletoned, immune to Time and Storm,
Looms like a fragment from a world beyond hail.
Now gleams the day upon thy brow. The wan night
About thy breast creeps out to space. The winds kiss
Thy sounding dome, and from that harp of light
Loud rise the matins of the Metropolis.
Symbol of the age! The selfsame hand
That shaped thee grips my throat. But at the sight
Of thee, whom it wrought of the rolling sand,
Vanish all hatreds in the hope of future light,
And in my heart is the pride of the "Wider Clan"—
Man made thee Giant and I am a Man.

—*Everybody's Magazine* (November).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THE GILLETTE IS PRACTICAL FOR YOU

ANY man will admit that it is a good thing in emergencies to be able to shave himself—and to have the tools handy with which to do it.

If he buys a GILLETTE just for emergencies he will find himself using it every day, because it is so simple—no stropping, no honing—it is easy and it is safe.

We advertise that a man can have a clean satisfying shave with the GILLETTE in five minutes. We will warrant that the average GILLETTE user does not take over two minutes—and furthermore, that he has a better shave than the barber can give him, better than he can give himself with the old-style razor, in half an hour.

Nearly every GILLETTE owner becomes so attached to his razor that he makes a pet of it—thinks more of it than almost any other of his personal belongings:—it's just that kind of a little device. A beautiful piece of mechanism. A fine tool in every sense. No trouble to keep in condition and dependable at all times.

THERE are ten fundamental mechanical reasons for the GILLETTE doing the work it does. They apply to no other razor in the world. That's why you can form no notion of the action of the GILLETTE by using any other razor.

The GILLETTE idea is basic all the way through.

The GILLETTE is kind to the face. It does its work with any beard and any skin. It is the only razor that can be adjusted for a light or a close shave.

New Process GILLETTE blades are paper-thin, flexible, with a hard mirror-like finish and a marvelous keenness and durability.

These blades are packed in handsome nickle-plated boxes, hermetically sealed, sanitary, damp-proof, anti-rust and antiseptic.

Price per set of 12 new blades (24 cutting edges) $1.00.

Standard GILLETTE razor with 12 blades and triple silver-plated handle, in velvet lined full leather case, $5.00.

Combination Sets, $6.50 to $50.00.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A Revery that Came True.—The opportunity to build real foundations of solid stone under youthful air-castles comes to few dreamers. A bag full of dreams has usually been a poor substitute for a hod full of bricks. It is therefore all the more interesting to read of one dreamer who made his dreams come true. A writer in the October *Outlook* tells of the present-day life of Donald Mitchell, the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," and briefly sketches his home at Edgewood Farm. The parallel is immediately apparent. To quote in part:

The farm is composed of some three hundred and sixty acres overlooking the city of New Haven. The house is nestled down in the midst of splendid trees and broad velvet lawns. There are shady arbors and hedges and winding paths. We have an almost perfect description of the Edgewood of to-day in the picture of the dream-cottage from the "Reveries." . . . . . .

The only important part that Mr. Mitchell left out is his garden. There is a garden, and a very good garden it is, with an old patriarch, almost as old as the author himself, who hobbles about with a cane and a hoe, and plays gardener. He has been at Edgewood for almost half a century. . . . . . .

Back a short distance from the house the typical New-England farm-buildings stand. There are barns and wagon-houses, and there is a woodshed piled high against the coming of winter. The chore-boy is almost too busy with his ax to notice your approach. He greets you with a smile of comradeship which seems to be an incorporated part of Edgewood. You comment on his well-filled shed.

"Wood," he laughs; "why, I have to keep this ax going most of the time. Mr. Mitchell couldn't live without a fire." You smile; Ik Marvel is still dreaming the old dreams "Over a Wood Fire."

They are not playing farm at Edgewood. On your first approach the velvet lawns and green hedges make you a little fearful lest the approaching city has already cast its shadow; but the chore-boy takes you with pride to see one of his prize cows—she gives twenty-three quarts of milk a day—the farm-wagons give abundant evidence of every-day usage, and the garden, be the gardener never so old, is full of rich promise for the Thanksgiving dinner. Edgewood, with all its beauty and idealism, is a workaday farm.

If you are invited into the library at Edgewood, the room will greet you as an old acquaintance. The walls and tables are piled high with books; the windows frame half a dozen wonderful landscapes, and a "friendship fire" burns merrily in the old-fashioned fireplace. Nothing about the room seems new to you; Ik Marvel painted it so well when he fashioned it in his dreams. Open the "Reveries of a Bachelor" and see the room for yourself:

"Within the cottage the library is wainscoted with native oak; and my trusty gun hangs upon a branching pair of antlers. My rod and nets are disposed above the generous book-shelves; and a stout eagle, once a tenant of the native woods, sits perched over the central alcove. An old-fashioned mantel is above the brown-stone jambs of the country fireplace; and along it are distributed records of travel. Massive chairs stand here and there, in tempting attitude; strewed over an oaken table in the middle are the uncut papers and volumes of the day; and upon a lion's skin stretched before the hearth is lying another Tray."

The uncut volumes of the day are *The Outlook* and *Scribner's* and half a dozen other magazines and papers. Tray was missing from the picture. The chore-boy had been off across the meadows to find him for the camera, but a woodchuck had proved more alluring to him. Tray was missing, but the Dreamer, the Bachelor, the creator of the "Reveries," was there, seated before his wood fire in a great leather chair, greeting you with a smile. You really are a little bewildered. Have you finally walked straight into the pages of the book? Eighty-five years, eighty-five years, you have been repeating over to yourself all the way up to Edgewood; what an old man he must be! Altho it was hard to believe that Ik Marvel could really grow old, you had hardly expected to see such a boyish face as that which smiled up at you from the fire. All of the beautiful romance, all of the hope and enthusiasm of youth, look out at you from those eyes. You forget that the years have passed, you do not hold the significance of the long white hair, you lose entirely the fact that the Bachelor is now a grandfather; not the memories, but the spirit of youth is before you.

Then follow stories from the time of Poe and Hawthorne and Longfellow; tales of books and places and men. There is a large bookcase taking up one whole corner of the room, filled with the different editions of the "Reveries of a Bachelor." It has been published and translated in half a dozen languages. There are editions ranging in price from paper backs at five cents a copy up to the rare first copies which are now almost priceless.

But you must not linger long before the wood fire. The strength of the Dreamer is being guided carefully into the happy years ahead. You have been warned before entering. But it seems almost impossible for you to step out of that library and back into the every-day world. You are sorry that the gardener and the chore-boy are within easy call. But your promise holds good, and so, bidding Ik Marvel good-by, you pass with hesitant steps back into the matter-of-fact world.

As you turn to close the door he waves his hand at you, and then looks slowly back to his fire.

"And as I muse now, looking toward the evening which is already begun, I will hope for a sunset, when the day ends, glorious with crimson and gold." The voice sounded like that of Donald Mitchell's, but perhaps you too have been dreaming.

The Ambergris King.—On the end of an old wharf in Provincetown, Mass., stands a small commonplace building known locally as the palace of the ambergris king. This is the workshop of David C. Stull, ambergris buyer and expert. This man buys a mysterious substance from New England sea-dogs and whalers which is more precious than gold and much more difficult to obtain. A ton of this stuff would readily bring $1,000,000, while smaller quantities sell from $200 to $500 per pound. Mr. Stull is quoted by the New York *Sun* in an explanation of this little known article. We read·

We don't know just what ambergris is. We only know that it is the result of some disease or irritation of a whale's digestive organs. Sperm whales feed chiefly on squid or cuttlefish, which would perhaps be a better article of diet if they did not have beaks as hard and as sharp as those of parrots.

Here are some of these beaks that I have taken from ambergris. And here are the eyes and feelers of squid; all of them from pieces of ambergris. It is probable that the bony beaks and other indigestible parts of the squid irritate the stomach or the intestines of the whale, causing the secretion of a substance which finally becomes ambergris. . . . . . .

So far nothing has been discovered which will take the place of ambergris as a base in the manufacture of perfumery. It is the best binder known. Dissolved in alcohol it holds also in solution the various oils and essences of which perfumes are composed.

The quality of a perfume depends very largely on the amount of ambergris it contains. The best French perfumers use six ounces of ambergris to a gallon. One or two manufacturers in this country use the same proportion. Others put in four ounces.

In cheaper perfumes it is cut down to two ounces, and so on until the very lowest grades are reached in which there is not a trace of ambergris. The consequence is that the mixture has no permanence whatever.

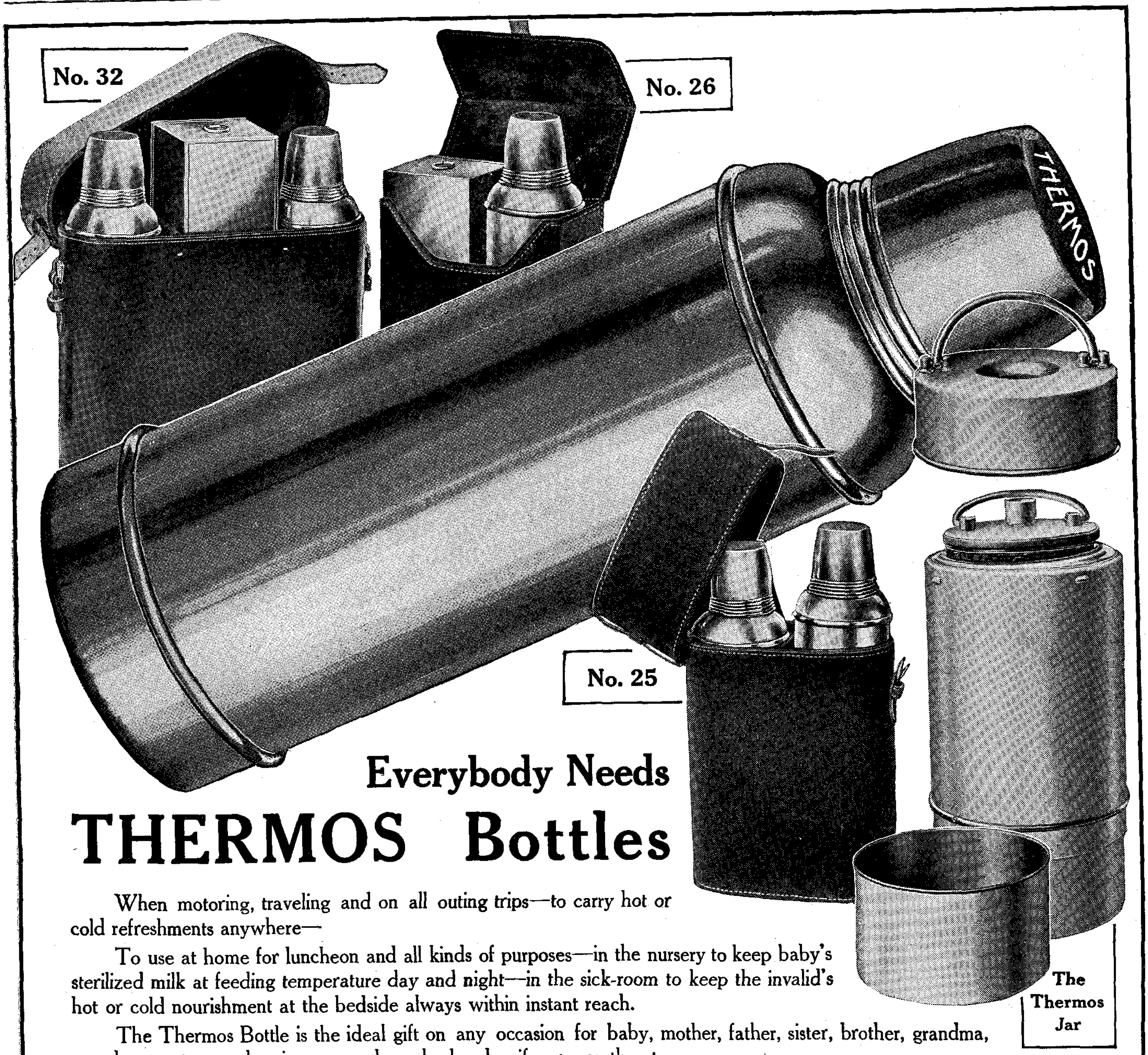
Little pictures of the romance of the trade are thus portrayed by the newspaper writer.

Mr. Stull tells of a Provincetown man who had been out on his first trip as captain of a whaling vessel about thirty years ago and who stopt at one of the West India islands on his way home.

One of the natives offered him five small lumps of a dirty-looking substance which the native asserted was good for something. The native further informed the captain that he had got these pieces from a dead whale which was ashore on a certain beach and that there was plenty more in the carcass.

Did the captain hoist all sail and get to that dead whale as fast as the winds of providence would permit? Not a bit of it. He had been made captain for the purpose of going after sperm oil and he concluded that he'd better stick to his job. So he gave

(*Continued on page 728.*)



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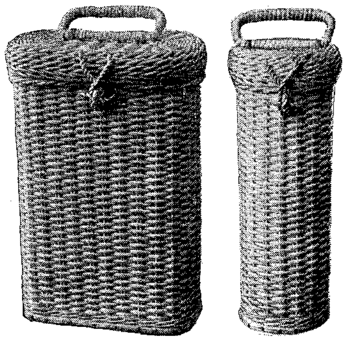
You can also get handsome combination cases for Thermos Bottles, a few being illustrated here.



No. 32 is a Combination Hide Case designed to hold either 3 Thermos Bottles (pints) or 2 bottles and a lunch box. Lined with plush. Carries hot and cold food and drinks for three persons. Price of *case only* **$6.50.**

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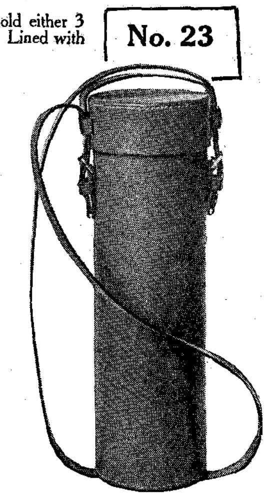

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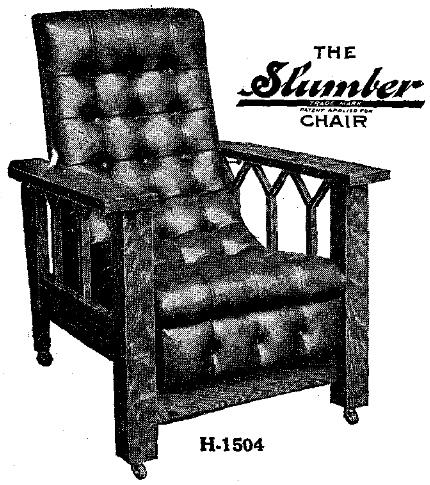

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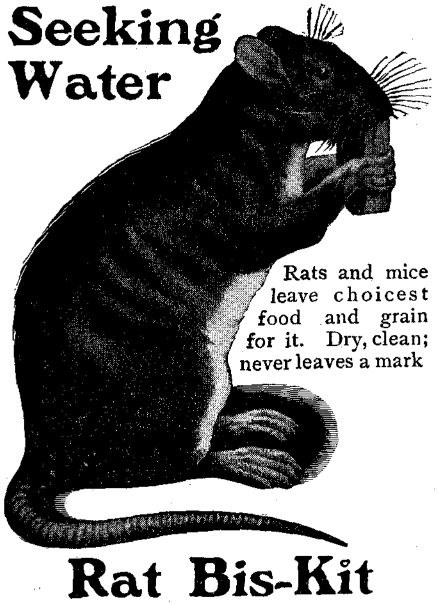

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THE RAT BISCUIT CO.
11 N. Limestone St. Springfield, O.

the native a pair of blue overalls and a jumper for the five dirty lumps and went on his way.

After he had made port he showed the five lumps to Mr. Stull, and when the latter gave him $700 for them he almost had a fit. Still that shock was nothing to what he got a little later, for he learned that another captain had heard of the dead whale, had got what ambergris still remained in the carcass and had sold it in New York for $30,000. It was estimated that this whale must have contained in all at least $50,000 worth of ambergris.

Stevenson's Joke.—An amusing story of Stevenson and an experience he once had in a Paris bookstore, where he had gone to buy one of his own books, is related by Will H. Low in the October *Scribner:*

> We entered Hetzel's together and Stevenson elaborately described the book he desired; not being quite sure of the title, or the author's name, except that it ended in son—"as so many of our English names do." But here the young man behind the counter rose to the fly in the most beautiful manner. The volume was brought at once, and the shopman, turning to the preface (prepared by another hand than the author's for this edition), read how Mr. Gladstone, returning from the House of Commons late at night, had picked up the book and, despite his fatigue and the entreaties of his family that he should seek needed repose, had read persistently until the dawn of day and the end of the story.
>
> This amused me more than it did the author; for to owe a part of his first popular success to the "G. O. M."—some such incident having occurred—was something of a trial to one who was not in sympathy with Gladstonian policies; indeed, it was about this time that he meditated signing a necessary letter to the Prime Minister as coming "from your fellow-criminal in the sight of God." Gliding over this dangerous ground, Stevenson next inquired if the moral tendencies of the work were such that it could be put into the hands of youth without danger, and was fervently reassured upon this point. Here I thought that I might take a hand, and I blandly remarked that from a particularly intimate friend, who was at the same time one of the most noted of the younger English writers, I had heard some very damaging statements concerning Stevenson's character. We had some difficulty in keeping our faces straight as the bookseller skilfully parried this thrust by saying that it was evidently hardly necessary to remind gentlemen of our literary tastes that many authors of notoriously loose lives had written works abounding in moral qualities; and consequently that, tho he did not doubt my report of Stevenson's character, he would guarantee that no trace of these regrettable defects would be found in the book.
>
> "That's something like a salesman!" said my friend as we bore away the volume.

Eugene Field as an Undergraduate.—Eugene Field as an irresponsible designer of college pranks and leader of undergraduate mischief-makers is a new picture of the author of "Little Boy Blue." Walter Williams, in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, has recently been telling of the student days of Mr. Field, and describing, with much amusement, the poet's desultory habits of study, and his high ideal of the "delightfully funny," which he endeavored almost constantly to realize while at the University of Missouri. On one occasion it seems that the county fair was to be held in his college town, and Field, seeing an irresistable opportunity for a prank, availed himself of the opening offered. As Mr. Williams tells the story:

> Field bought yards of white muslin and stretched it across the streets, first painting on it certain attractions to appear at the fair-ground. A lecture was to be delivered on farming by Horace Greeley, impersonated by Hon. James Cooney. A large number of visitors were in Columbia that week, and the occasion was looked forward to with considerable anticipation. The lecture was given and a large crowd was present, but the audience was not long in discovering that Greeley was not the speaker.
>
> So bright and witty, however, was the lecture that it was allowed to continue, and the allotted time was devoted to the discussion of the Columbia-college-campus farming and the management of this industrial branch by members of the faculty. After an hour or so was spent, in which a considerable part was taken up in digressions, the speaker allowed that if his audience would study a text-book on agriculture for fifteen or twenty minutes it would know more about the subject than he did.

Field's most laughable pranks were of a different nature. We quote further:

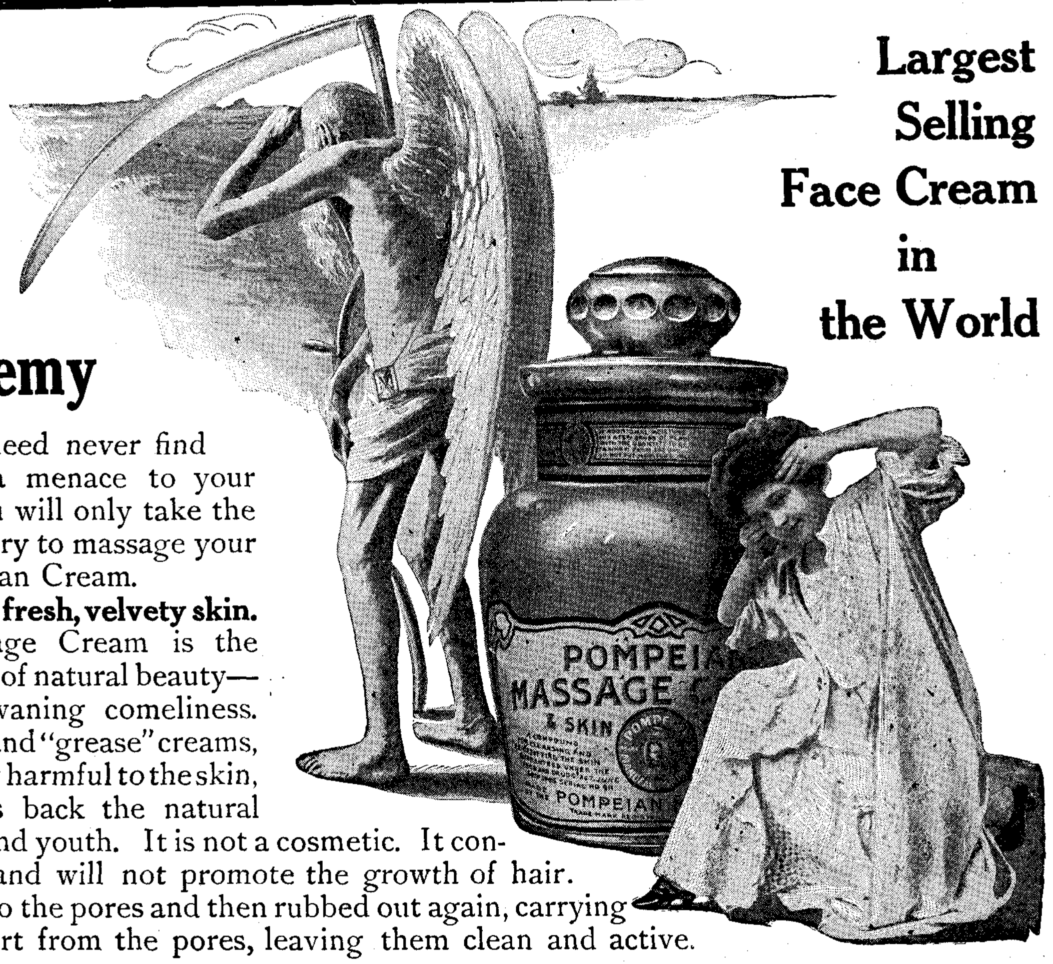
> Dr. Read, then president of the school, had a large, fine, dignified-looking carriage-horse, of which he was justly proud. Eugene Field took this animal in custody one night and proceeded to roach its mane and to shave its tail. The next day he disguised himself and appeared before the doctor, wanting to buy his "big gray mule." Another horse belonging to Dr. Read was decorated by Field with paint, and was left so unrecognizable the good doctor, upon seeing it, had it docketed "stray."
>
> Tradition tells a story, however true it may be, that Field and some of his companions secured a donkey one night and tied him to a tree not over twenty-five feet from the doctor's bedroom window, which ungracious animal wailed his plaintive intonations until the early hours, when a janitor appeared and led him away.

Prison Razors from Tin.—Interesting snap shots of prison life have been brought to light by a writer in the *International Police Service Magazine* (Madras). After portraying the intricate meshes of the personal-search system the writer tells of the cleverness with which the prisoners manufacture serviceable razors for prison use. It seems that long pieces of tin are distributed among the men at meal time to serve as knives. These they conceal as raw material. We read further:

> Having put a more or less keen edge on these by rubbing them on the slate flooring of the passage-way which comes right up to the cell door, and is a little higher than the floor of the cell, they use them for shaving, with, on the whole, rather more effect on the skin than the beard.
>
> It seemed strange to me that men were willing to run the risk of three days' bread and water, and the loss of three days' remission, for the questionable pleasure of cutting their faces about with a piece of tin, but the practise, for all that, appeared to be rather common. Stage men, that is, men who have served more than a month of their sentence and are entitled to good-conduct privileges, have their cell doors left open for about two hours on alternate afternoons, excepting Saturday and Sunday, and this is the only time that the sharpening can be done, and it is done then under very great risk of discovery not only by the warder on duty on that particular landing, but by any warder who happens to pass along on the opposite side of the landings above. I saw a rather humorous instance of this one afternoon when I was going round with the schoolmaster, giving out library books. The doors on the right side of number-two landing were open, and a principal warder, who was going along on the opposite side of number four, or the top landing, happened to look down and saw a man on the two's busily engaged in the sharpening process. He quickly descended, and presently, in company with the warder on duty on two's, he paid the knife-sharpener a surprize visit in the full confidence that he would find material for a report.
>
> They found the prisoner busily employed upon his mailbags, and a thorough search of prisoner and cell failed to bring to light anything incriminating. The principal came to the conclusion that he had mistaken the cell, and told the warder accompanying him they would search the cells next door; and the warder went and unlocked the door of the next cell. The principal warder was detained at the door of the cell they had just searched by some question addrest to him by the prisoner. I was at the next cell on the other side with the book-basket, and distinctly

(*Continued on page 730.*)

Stands Between You and Your Enemy



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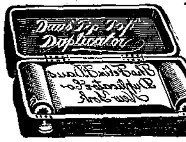

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saw the prisoner edge gradually up to the principal as he stood just outside the doorway, and take something from the pocket of his jacket. When we moved up to the cell with the book-basket, the principal and the warder in charge were searching the next cell farther on. The schoolmaster, wishing to speak to the principal, went into the cell, and left us with the book-basket standing at the door of the cell which had been searched.

Taking advantage of the opportunity, I inquired in a whisper what had been the matter. The searched man replied with a chuckle: "Why, I was rubbing a 'chiv' on the doorstep when the principal spotted me from the four's. I see him goin' along and tumbled that he'd be here directly, so I was goin' to chuck the chiv out o' the vent'lator, but the exercise was out so that was no good. I put it up my sleeve, an' went on with my work. When the principal come in he stood so near to me while the screw was groping about that I thought all at once that I could easy shove the chiv into his pocket, an' I did. I didn't expect as I should be able to get it out agen, but I thought as I'd try, an' it come off all right."

Tramping It in Africa.—Tramping it in the wilds of Mashonaland, Africa, with an almost empty pocket-book and with very little knowledge of the road, would not strike the luxuriant sleeper-riding tramp of the United States as a very attractive phase of the wander-lust. A young English lawyer, however, recently finding himself out of employment in this wild country, managed to extract a good deal of romance out of the situation, and writes thus in the New York *Post* of one of his adventures:

It takes such a travel in such a country thoroughly to appreciate the superb phraseology of the Bible. I had often learned the significance of "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land"; I had come to understand why the first duty to traveling guests was to bathe their feet. So now I literally "lifted up my eyes" and saw two natives approaching me.

I had gone twenty miles that day, and was in the district of the Hartley Hills, one of the wildest regions of Mashonaland, in which the last remnants of the Kaffir rebellion had flickered out only a month or two before.

These natives were pure savages. Their clothing consisted of a waistcloth, or rather waist bandage of jackal skins. They wore bangles of hammered brass, they had feathers in their hair and snuff-boxes in their ears, and each of them carried a long assagai, or spear, and a knobkerrie, a stick with a round knob at the head. A couple of miserable dogs accompanied them.

I was too exhausted to be surprized, but sat under the tree watching them. As often happens in times of danger, I felt a most dispassionate interest in this tramp under the tree. I wondered whether they would kill him at once or put out his eyes, cover him with wild honey, and bury him in an ant-hill, as they did during the rebellion.

When they were some thirty yards distant the assagais went back behind their ears simultaneously, and then came whizzing through the air. "A poor aim," I thought, for they buried themselves in the ground fully ten yards away. But instantly some guinea-fowl got up out of the grass and the curs bounded forward. Then I knew that the natives were only hunting, and had no hostile intentions. And all at once, remembering how the rebellion had been stamped out in blood, I recollected my color, and the thought came to me, "perhaps they are afraid of me."

So rising with all the dignity that I could muster, I broke the ice with the remark:

"Sagabona wetu. Ngi bulele gwenyama." (How do you do? I have just killed a lion.)

"Nkoos" (chief), replied the Mashonas, saluting me. Then, as if by an afterthought, they remarked: "Where is your gun?"

I parried this question, and, opening my sack, handed them the kettle in as imperative a manner as I could muster, instructing them to bring me some water. They disappeared among the trees, and after about fifteen minutes, brought the kettle back full. I drained it feverishly. My tongue and mouth were swollen and bleeding from that accursed plant, but I felt mightily relieved.

Then we struck a bargain. For five shillings—all I had in the world—they were to return the following morning and conduct me to the main road. I gathered some sticks for a fire, and pointing to the sun, tracing its course under the earth and up to the eastern horizon, to signify the time at which they were to return, lay down under a tree.

On the next morning one of the natives duly appeared, and we walked all day together until at evening we came to the banks of a mighty stream, upon whose opposite shore the wagon road debouched from the bush. My guide had fulfilled his task. I gave him his five shillings, and pointed to my mouth and rubbed my stomach, then to his mouth and stomach, signifying that I invited him to dinner. For I had discovered in my sack what I had at first forgotten, a can of Chicago sausages and a little flour. So we ate our *fin-de-siècle* meal side by side, while my black friend grubbed up some wild sweet potatoes and shared them with me. Afterward we lay down by the fire to sleep, while the jackals and hyenas howled diapasons round us.

In the middle of the night the guide awakened me and grasped me by the arm, making a gesture for me to hear. Then, far away along the river's banks I heard a beautiful sound. It was like some high note drawn upon an old violin. It rose and fell in sonorous cadence upon the breeze. My guide whispered "gwenyama." It was a lion, lifting up his voice beside a pool where he had slaked his thirst.

I have heard wolves howl to the moon over their prey, and the sound is wild and eery. But I have never heard a more beautiful sound than that made by a distant lion. We hastily piled fresh wood upon the fire in case he should wind us. After that we watched together till daylight.

A French Architect in New York.—Mr. Augustin-Adolphe Rey, a prominent architect of Paris, who is visiting New York, has been making some trenchant comments on New-York architecture. He prophesies that the metropolis will one day be a city of white towers, remarkable for its beauty and harmony, but in the mean time he points out many "stupidities" and errors in taste which will need to be wiped out before this future becomes a possibility. A reporter for the New York *Times* who accompanied the French architect about the city in an automobile writes interestingly of the experience:

"Too narrow, too narrow," wailed the Frenchman as the automobile ran along Broadway bound toward the skyscraper domain. "Some day it will be absolutely impossible to accommodate the city's traffic in streets like this. Then, I think, the only solution will be to require all owners of property along the congested streets to give up the ground floors of their buildings for the construction of continuous arcades, thus materially increasing the sidewalk space. In that way they will not sacrifice any of the renting space of their properties above the first floors, and only a small portion of these."

When M. Rey caught sight of the globe surmounting the New York Life Insurance Building he shook his head. "It should have no pedestal," he declared. "The globe is the thing; that pedestal spoils the whole effect."

"Beautiful, beautiful!" he cried as he caught sight of the City Hall. But, as he drew nearer to the heart of the skyscraper region his remarks became more and more uncomplimentary.

The Park Row Building displeased him. "One side of it," he exclaimed, "is an entirely bare wall. What difference does it make how the other sides are treated? And look at that!" he cried, pointing out the St. Paul Building and the National Park Bank nestling beside it. "What a jarring effect those perpendicular and horizontal lines make! How easy to have built the second building with some sort of reference to the style of the first!"

He applied the same comment to the unfortunate juxtaposition of the Singer and City Investing Buildings. And at this point of the trip he made clear his idea of what should be done to make New York a really beautiful city.

"The New York of the future," he declared, "should be the city of White Towers. There should

(*Continued on page* 732.)

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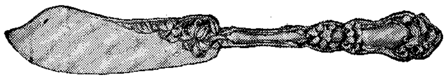
Send us one top from a jar of Armour's Extract of Beef. Else send the paper certificate under the top.

Send it with ten cents—the cost of carriage and packing. We will then send you one of the spreaders.

Send more tops as you get them, and send ten cents with each—either in silver or stamps.

For each top or certificate we will send you a spreader until you get enough for a set.



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They use it to utilize left-overs. They add it to any meat dish which needs additional flavor.

They make their wonderful soups with it. They color their gravies, and flavor them, with it. They use it in chafing dishes,

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Armour's is concentrated. It is rich and economical. Don't judge it by extracts which cannot compare with it.

The extracts which cost you a trifle less only go one-fourth so far. That is another fact which we want to prove.

Learn how you need it—learn the myriad uses to which you can put it.

Learn how it betters your cooking. Learn what it saves you on left-overs.

Our Extract of Beef will teach you these facts better than we can in print.

So we ask you to buy one jar and send us the top. Send with it ten cents—the cost of carriage and packing—and we will send you a spreader worth more than the extract cost.

Do this again and again, if you are satisfied. We will keep the offer open until you get a full set.

Then you will know Armour's Extract of Beef. And you will have a set of silver pieces which will last you a lifetime.

Order one jar now—from your druggist or grocer. Send us the top or certificate at once. Then judge by the spreader we send you if you want the rest.

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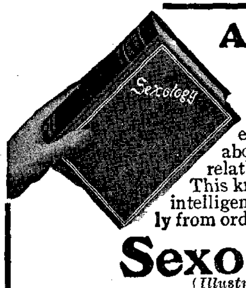

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be a law limiting the height of skyscrapers to, say, twenty or thirty stories, and allowing only a certain number of towers above that height—three or four—on each city lot.

"In this way, it would not be possible for two very high buildings to be so close together as are the Singer and City Investing Buildings, each of which ruins the effect of the other. If New York became a city of towers, it would be a splendid city; the view from the harbor, instead of presenting the jagged outline of to-day, would be extremely beautiful."

M. Rey pronounced the new Custom House good and was pleased with the Vanderbilt residence, altho Andrew Carnegie's house on Fifth Avenue reminded him of a "brick quarry." He speaks of the elevated railroad:

"Oh! look at that!—that ugly mass of iron!"

"That" was the elevated railroad winding sinuously along gloomy Pearl Street. But, instead of dismissing the subject of the "L" with disgusted execrations, as almost every foreigner does, M. Rey held out consolation for future New-Yorkers by remarking that the task of making the "L" a thing of beauty would be quite simple.

"Both the columns and trestle work," he declared, "should be of light steel, of the kind called chrome steel in France, which is largely used in making ships for the French Navy. In this way an elevated structure could be built weighing only about one-fifth as much as that now in existence, and having somewhat the appearance of a spider web. This would not only be far from unpleasant to the eye, but positively pretty—'très joli.' The trains running over this new structure should be as light as possible. This would not interfere with the handling of the traffic, as the intervals between trains might be lessened.

"When I was in Boston the other day I saw some designs for new elevated structures, which, altho not quite as I would design them, show marked improvement over those in New York."

Mme. Chaminade's Inspiration.—Mme. Chaminade, who is making her first tour of America, recently told of her peculiar methods of composition and gave her impressions of this country through an interview in the New York *Sun*. Her inspirations come in the woods and by the sea, she says, and some of them have come through her dreams. As she tells it:

> "I dream my picture," said Corot, "and then I paint my dream."
>
> That is exactly what I do. I put my dreams into music as he put his into paintings.
>
> And these dreams?
>
> They are dreams of the flowers and the woods; they are dreams of the spring and the summer, of the song of birds and the deep shadows of the forests.
>
> They are compositions inspired by old Slav legends, by some dramatic episode in the Nibelungen Ring, by the love-song of a troubadour, by a thousand and one threads of romance which lead the imagination into the country of the Might Have Been. In some of them are embodied arcades of mimosa-trees, trembling in the light winds, in others glimpses of the Mediterranean, blue and mysterious, rushing into far-off silvery perspectives.
>
> In one there is the song of a nightingale singing in a night heavy with perfume of many blossoms and lighted with the crescent moon, in another a crusader is saying good-by to his sweetheart before he goes to battle.
>
> One of my favorite compositions, "Sérénade d'Automne," was not a day-dream, but a real dream as so many of them are. I had been all day wandering about the woods near my villa at Vesinet in the late year. I was opprest by the invincible sadness of the time. I had recently taken leave of some very dear friends of mine, and to the other and more indefinable grief was added that of the parting and the uncertain return.
>
> I thought of the many inevitable partings of life, the partings of distance, and the partings of soul, which are worse. I thought of the returns never consummated, or when they are of that chasm of divergent interests that make aliens of our one-time dearest. All the evening I was alone with these, my thoughts.
>
> Then I slept, and in my sleep the dream of music came as it seems to me frequently, and in the music was all the sadness that I have tried to intimate. I woke with but a fleeting, evanescent memory which I tried to put into musical shape.
>
> In vain. It would not come. I tried and tried again and failed. The dream was like a rainbow that escapes nearness. It was a will o'-the-wisp that beckons and flies beyond.
>
> For weeks I was pursued and baffled. Then one day, just as I despaired, the dream returned, vital and vivid, and I wrote the serenade.
>
> That is the way I work, by inspiration, feverishly often, until a composition that has been in my mind perhaps for weeks is made tangible. I have no stated hours. I do not believe in routine—for myself.
>
> There are often months when I do not write a note and think oftentimes that perhaps I never will again. I believe the creative mind has always these fears, and then suddenly the spirit in my feet leads me to my desk and I sit there and do not leave it for hours until the inspiration is over—perhaps not to return for another period of equal length. Creation is like the flowering of a garden. All the life of the soil is absorbed in its fruition, and there must be a fallow time.'

In America Mme. Chaminade is continually imprest with "that lightning-like way of the American people." Our speech seemed to her "as one long word that was never broken off," and she is continually exhausted by the "sensation of trying to catch up with something that is always just beyond me." To quote further:

> I came prepared for the worst. I have found the best.
>
> In the first place they told me of the frightful experience I would have with the customs officers when I landed. What happened? A very courteous inspector came, opened my trunks, touched my robes delicately, and closed them again—that was all.
>
> I had heard that your buildings were monstrosities, and I find them magnificent; they have a power and a majesty and an individual note in architecture that absolutely defies hostile criticism. The panorama I saw coming up the Bay and in my drive from the steamer to the Netherland is one I shall never forget—it was a unique experience, as delightful as it was surprizing.
>
> I was told that in one day your weather was so inexplicable, I could wear the sheerest muslins and before night be wrapt in furs. I came to find the mild autumn weather, with just enough cold to be stimulating, and with no appreciable change from day to day.
>
> In many ways New York reminds me of London, in the majesty and strength, but you have a great advantage over London in your climate—the absence of fogs and smoke. Paris, that illimitable city of splendor and squalor, as Wagner called it, seems very small and so different that one could not think of attempting to find points of comparison.

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D. J. MAHLER, 3121 N, MAHLER PARK, - EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Toledo's Big Brother.—In ten years Toledo, Ohio, has registered a smaller percentage of boys in the police court and in the reform-schools than has any other city in the United States. The city's newsboys are famed for their honesty and freedom from petty crimes. Here is being erected a building for the exclusive use of the little paper-sellers at a cost of $65,000, which will have $10,000 worth of furnishings, and will stand on a $20,000 lot. All of this, according to a writer in *The World To-day*, stands to the credit of John E. Gunckel, a very desirable citizen of Toledo. Mr. Gunckel has accomplished his work through the Newsboys' Association of Toledo, which he organized. At present he has 6,267 members on the roll. "Just as you are" is the appeal made to the boy of the street. We read further:

> It is easy to get in, but in order to be an officer—and there are eighty-four officers—or to belong to any of the privileged clubs, such as the athletic, two baseball teams, band, cadets, drum-corps, one must absolutely cut out swearing, vulgarity, stealing, gambling, lying, drinking intoxicating liquors, and smoking cigarets.
>
> The city has four districts, each with a local committee of sixteen, and every member of the association who has not demonstrated his manliness in all particulars is assigned to some one of these officers, who keeps tab on him. Indeed, every boy is his brother's keeper in a noble fashion. Instead of the gang notion for mutual protection in rascality is the reverse—lending a hand for manliness. Tammany Hall never had New York more thoroughly organized for individual political responsibility than Gunckel has Toledo organized for the saving of the boys.

The writer gives several intimate sketches of the work:

> While I was sitting with Mr. Gunckel in his newsboys' room a little fellow five years old came in, cuddled up to Gunckel, and, putting a handful of peanuts on the desk, said "You'll have to take them: I saved them for you." "Thank you," said Mr. Gunckel. On the street a little fellow not more than six gave him his last pretzel and was sorry he had not another for me.
>
> But to return to Herbert, the five-year-old lad. He is a Syrian, one of a family of eleven, not long in this country. An older brother, seventeen, a manly fellow whom I have met, told Mr. Gunckel one day that he had a little brother was who getting to be tough and was swearing already. Would they let him join the Newsboys' Association? Of course, and the end of the tough and the end of the swearing were in sight. Then the father came to say that he did not know how to make change, except to a limited extent. Would Mr. Gunckel teach him? Of course. Then the mother came one day to say that there were a lot of things she did not know. Where could she buy some things and not get cheated? Would he tell her? Of course. What could the girls do to help the family while in poverty? He helped them also. Every member of the family above five years of age has been to Gunckel for advice or help. They are now clean, physically and morally, and prosperous because he has taught them how to earn and how to use what they earn.

The second instance the writer cites is still more inspiring:

> Five years ago a prominent business man called Mr. Gunckel on the telephone and inquired what he could say for W—— K——, a young man who had applied for a position. Mr. Gunckel consulted the book of errors and said, "He stole a package of papers thrown from a train, and sold them. Stole twenty-five cents that a man gave him in payment for a paper——"
>
> "That's enough; this is a position of trust. We must have an honest young man."
>
> "Hold on, hold on," said Gunckel, "that record is ten years old; let me give you something up-to-date. Last Christmas Eve, just as I was retiring, I was called to the door and there was W—— K—— with a horse and pung. He had twenty-one baskets of turkeys, vegetables, fruit, and all conceivable

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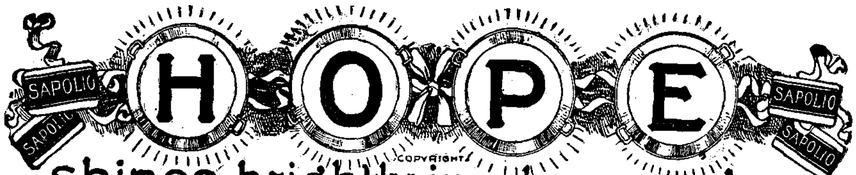

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goodies that he was taking to as many families in the slums of his district. He had raised the money himself, had investigated each case, and was distributing the baskets. He has been an officer for about nine years. Hasn't stolen, lied, or gambled, used liquor or tobacco for more than nine years. Has brought in scores of valuable articles found that he might have stolen——"

"There, hold up, that'll do, he is just the fellow I want." He has made good.

David Warfield and the Woman's Club.—David Warfield, the inimitable character actor, is not as familiar a figure upon the lecture-platform as he is on the stage, but if an intimate talk which he recently gave before a Los-Angeles woman's club on the human qualities of the modern drama may be taken as a criterion, Mr. Warfield has a very successful career before him in the lecture field. His ability to produce heart-throbs is characteristically emphasized by his Los-Angeles talk. We quote his words in part from the Los Angeles *Examiner:*

> After all, there is little for us actors to say about drama. It is for you who patronize the theater, to tell what you would have us do, and we must obey. As Dr. Johnson once said.
>
> "The drama's laws the drama's patrons give,
> For we that live to please, must please to live."
>
> The actor must go to the patron to get advice, for it is he who says.
>
> "Here are life's burdens and criticisms, here is a human portrait we love; here is a character to shun; here is a poem revealing beauty and love and life. Here they are. Recreate them, vivify them, make them live before our eyes that we may profit by their example and fate. We want to laugh at the foibles, weep with the sorrows, and criticize the actions of the men and women of this mimic world, which you, Kind Player, must reveal to us."
>
> Now what kind of life—what kind of characters for the stage, what drama *per se*, will you have? It is a well-known axiom of the stage that the so-termed "actor's drama"—the drama the player himself prefers—is not the play of the public. What, then, do you, who represent the intelligent patron of the theater, desire? I think I know. What does the representative, normal mind crave for theatric entertainment? My answer is based on experience with the public, and observation of its taste.
>
> First of all, you seem to want a drama of humanity. By that, I mean a play containing characters one meets in this life of to-day—characters that have the same kind of heart-throbs, the same kind of tears, the same kind of love, and the same genuine laughter that you and I have. Plays must be peopled with human beings. And you prefer, I have observed, the human beings that live next door or around the corner. Some might live in palaces, some in cottages or huts. Some might work with hands and heart, some with mind only, and some might not work at all. The last kind is too uninteresting to discuss, and he is not wanted in drama any more than he is wanted in society. Some are worthy, whether rich or poor, some are unworthy.
>
> But each plays his part in the drama of life, each is endowed with flesh and blood, love and hate, goodness and badness. And this is the kind of person, alive and breathing, with every-day speech, that must provide the psychology, life, and poetry, and I believe these elements can be more forcefully used for drama when taken from the life and the age that we all know.
>
> We need not go back to past ages for stage figures. We need not try to lift them from the sacred pages of the great poets. If we do, we leave the poem soiled and the poet's name scarred. As a rule, the poet's ideal can not be realized on the stage. There is no ethereal actor. No one can soar with Pegasus as gracefully as the poet. We actors are of flesh and blood like you. We can suggest poetry by portraying life, but we can not make a thing breathe that is only a fantasy or a fantom. No, dear friends, let the beautiful, elusive creations of those great minds lie where they belong—within the peaceful leaves of the library shelf, where one may enjoy them at his pleasure.
>
> There are interesting persons to be found along

the social paths we trod to-day. There is poetry in the life on the farm, in the little cottage, even among the sordid factories, if we look for it. And this poetry the playwright and the author can express if he be an observer of life and a poet. The persons of to-day have temperaments, character, and habits so deviating that the drama they are placed in need not necessarily suffer from a paucity of psychology, physical monotony, or lack of variety in social conduct.

Sometimes there is less poetry in blank verse and rime than there is in prose, and the day of the drama of stilted speech and artificial life and action, I think, has passed.

And it has been proved that smart epigram and brilliant wit can not make a successful drama if a wholesome, human element be lacking. You have seen play after play of the vulgar or salacious kind perish after a mere ephemeral flash of success. What drama ever endured that depended upon sensation or morbidity to attract? The healthy mind, my friends, is dominant in the theater as much as goodness is dominant in the world.

The first and most essential element for successful drama is humanity. We must have some smiles and a few tears, because life, you know, is not all smiles, and we have agreed that drama must portray life. Secondly, a drama, to enjoy prosperity and lasting popularity, must convey a sermon or teach a lesson. The drama is a fine, eloquent force for good and it must have a message. To me the most potent message in life to-day is the message of love.

One goes to the theater, I know, to be amused, to forget the strife and struggle of our poor existence. But he goes also for thought and reflection. Let us, then, have both laughter and tears in our drama.

Your evening in the theater has been well spent indeed if you have been amused, and if you leave it feeling better toward humanity. The brotherhood of man makes a pretty fine creed. Laughter and tears —well, the laughter will tonic you, and the tears will chasten. Then the message has been delivered. The author and actor have served.

"To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius and to mend the heart,
To make mankind in conscious virtue bold,
Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold;
For this the tragic muse first trod the stage,
Commanding tears to stream through every age."

SHEAR WIT

Getting Rid of Him.—"S-s-s-s-sus-say, ma," stammered Bobby through the suds as his mother scrubbed and scrubbed him, "I guess you want to get rid o' me, don't you?"

"Why, no, Bobby dear," replied his mother. "What ever put such an idea as that into your mind?"

"Oh, nothin'," said Bobby. "Only it seems to me you're tryin' to rub me out."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Realism.—STAGE MANAGER—"I wish we could work in a few more realistic touches in this woodland scene. Now, how would it be to have some one growl like a bear?"

AUTHOR—"The very thing! We'll call in the critics!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Unanswerable.—A Republican orator concluded his speech with the announcement that he would be glad to answer any arguments put forward by the other side.

An old Irish-American citizen accepted the challenge.

"Eight years ago," he said, "they told us to vote for Bryan, an' thot we'd be prosperous. Oi did vote for Bryan, an' Oi've niver been so prosperous in all me loife, an' now, begorry, Oi'm goin' to vote for him again!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Forestalling Her.—HUSBAND—"Our little boy is sick, doctor, so please come at once."

PHYSICIAN—"I can't get over much under an hour."

HUSBAND—"Oh, do, doctor. You see, my wife has a book on 'What to Do Before the Doctor Comes,' and I'm so afraid she'll do it before you get there!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

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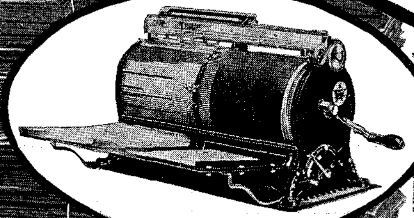

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Dated June 23, 1908, due July 1, 1913. The soil is a rich black loam. 480 acres, 360 of which is under cultivation, the balance to pasture. The land is improved by a good set of farm buildings, costing about $1,500. This land just sold for $11,000.

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$4,000.00
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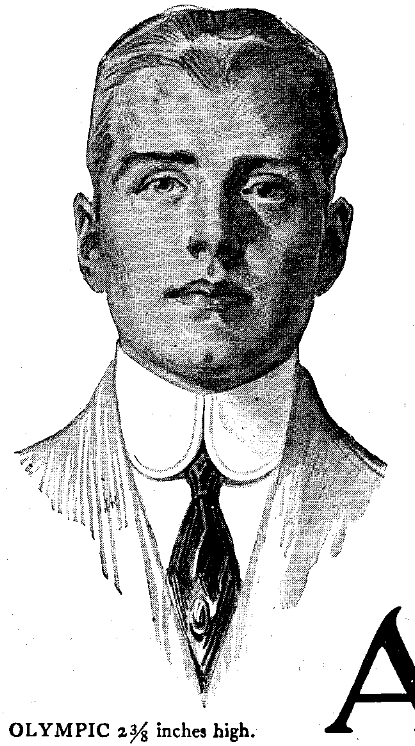

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His Idea of Getting Work.—KIND OLD LADY—"Have you ever made an effort to get work?"

BEGGAR—"Yes, ma'am. Last month I got work for two members of my family, but neither of them would take it."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Over the Limit.—CRAWFORD—"Do you ever try flattery on your wife?"

CRABSHAW—"Yes, and it always works except when she wants a new gown and I tell her she looks charming in her old one."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Youthful Ingenuity.—"I want another box of pills like I got for mother yesterday."

"Did your mother say they were good?"

"No—but they just fit my air-gun."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Keeping within the Limit.—MRS. JUSTWED—"Oh, dear! dear! Mary, since you've been here—only one month—you've broken more china than your wages amount to. How on earth are we to prevent this sort of thing?"

MARY—"*Well*, mum, I moight have me wages raised."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Speaking of Slaves.—On a journey through the South not long ago, Wu Ting-fang was imprest by the preponderance of negro labor in one of the cities he visited. Wherever the entertainment committee led him, whether to factory, store, or suburban plantation, all the hard work seemed to be borne by the black men.

Minister Wu made no comment at the time, but in the evening, when he was a spectator at a ball given in his honor, after watching the waltzing and two-stepping for half an hour, he remarked to his host:

"Why don't you make the negroes do that for you, too?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Then What?—A young lady whose beauty is equal to her bluntness in conversation was visiting a house where other guests were assembled, among them the eldest son of a rich manufacturer. The talk turned on matrimonial squabbles. Said the eligible *parti*: "I hold that the correct thing for the husband is to begin as he intends to go on. Say that the question was one of smoking. Almost immediately I would show my intentions by lighting a cigar and settling the question forever."

"And I would knock the thing out of your mouth," cried the imperious beauty.

"Do you know," rejoined the young man, "I don't think you would be there!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

A Clever Omission.—"Did you write to papa, George?"

"Asking for your hand?"

"Of course."

"Yes, I wrote."

"That's strange. I supposed papa would be terribly angry. You know he doesn't like you."

"Yes, I know. But I fixt it all right. I—I didn't sign the letter."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

A Puzzler.—"I always try to treat my maid as if she were a member of the family."

"Gracious, how do you get her to put up with it?"—*London Opinion.*

Ambiguous.—LODGER—"Here's a nice breakfast to ask a friend to. Did you lay the table, Mary?"

MARY—"Yes, sir. All but the eggs, sir."—*London Graphic.*

When He Sat Down.—"How was your speech received at the club?" asked one of Chumley's friends.

"Why, they congratulated me very heartily. In fact, one of the members came to me and told me that when I sat down he had said to himself it was the best thing I had ever done."—*Youth's Companion.*

Strange Indeed.—The other day an ingenious-looking person called with the message to the housewife that her husband had sent him for his dress suit, which was to be prest and redone by the tailor.

"Dear me," said the housewife, "he said nothing to me about it. Did he look quite well?"

"Yes, mum; he wuz in good health and spirits."

"And he seemed quite as if he knew what he was about?"

"He did that, mum."

"And did he look as if he were quite content with things about him?"

"He was all that, mum."

"Well," said the lady, "it seems strange that he should only think of that dress suit now, because it's ten years since he's dead and buried, and I've often wondered how he's been getting on."—*Chicago News.*

How He Fixt It.—"What did Howard do when he found they were going to arrest the owners of motors, and not the chauffeurs, in all cases of exceeding the speed limit?"

"He put every car he owns in his wife's name."—*Brooklyn Life.*

His Limit.—MRS. HENPECK (to her husband)—"What would you do if I were to die?"

HENPECK—"It would drive me crazy."

MRS. HENPECK—"Would you marry again?"

HENPECK—"I don't think I would be as crazy as that!"—*London Opinion.*

Hard Work.—"Yes," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I have succeeded in life, and by the hardest kind of work."

"You don't look as if you had much personal experience with hard work."

"Of course not. I hired it done."—*Washington Star.*

Helpless.—"Who is that singing so dreadfully out of tune?"

"It is my wife."

"Perhaps the accompanist plays out of tune."

"She is accompanying herself."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Sleeping Some.—CHILD—"Say, pa?"

FATHER—"What is it?"

CHILD—"It must be pretty tough on a centipede when his feet get asleep."—*Chicago News.*

Comforting.—HUSBAND—"It s a great thing—that accident insurance. I have taken out a policy so that if, for instance, I merely break my arm I receive $2,500."

WIFE—"Wouldn't that be nice! Then I could take a trip to the Riviera."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Same Old Stories.—HUSBAND (entering house with a bag of chestnuts—"I brought home some more chestnuts, dear."

WIFE (wearily, without glancing up)—"I'm listening."—*Judge.*

Trouble Enough.—"'Tain' no use o' gettin mad at a man foh bein' foolish," said Uncle Eben. "He's gwineter hab trouble enough 'thout your botherin' to give 'im any."—*Washington Star.*

The Departed.—"I suppose you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours?"

"Yes; it is a lock of my husband's hair."

"But your husband is still alive!"

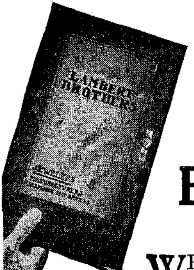
"Yes, but his hair is all gone."—*Pick Me Up.*

Cautious.—"I can't understand why my second husband is so fastidious. He scarcely eats anything. My first husband, who died, used to eat everything I cooked for him."

"Have you told your present husband that?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps that's the reason."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*



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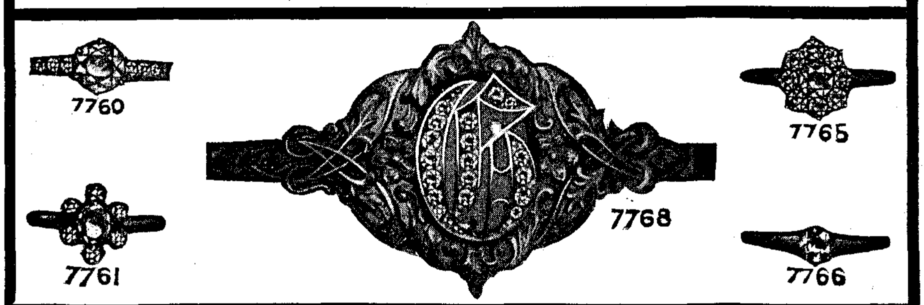

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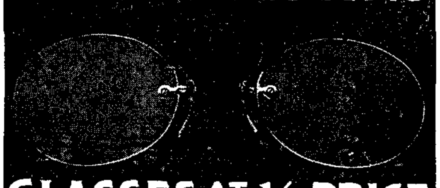

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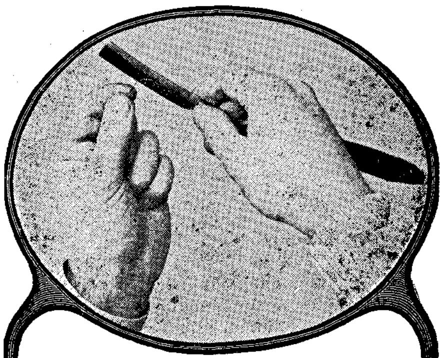

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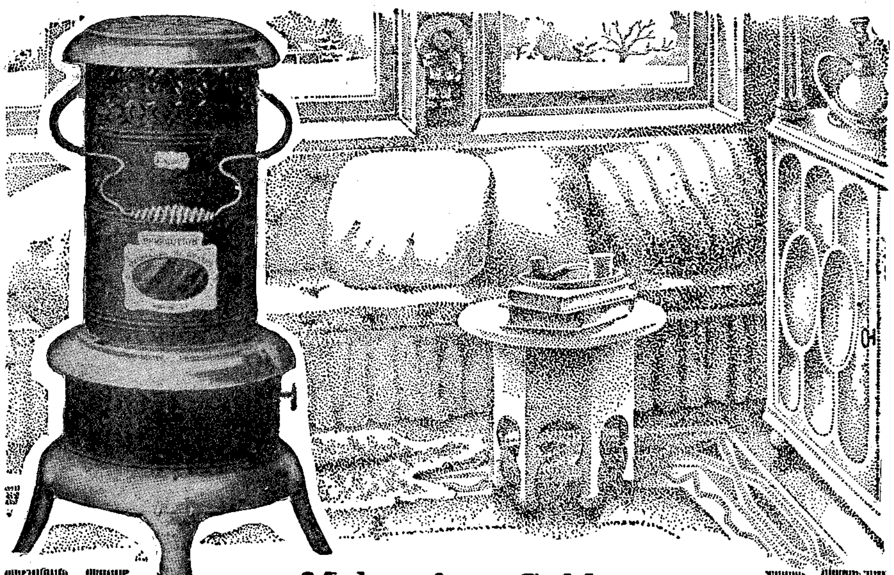

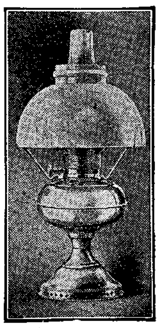

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My sausages are made from a recipe that I've used for 40 years. Contain no preservatives nor adulterants—just choicest parts of little milk-fed pigs, salt and purest spices.

Obedient Pupil.—FATHER—"Frank, why did you hit Peter in the eye with that lump of clay?"

FRANK—"The teacher forbade us to throw stones."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

On the Other Side.—"So you cling to that childish superstition about thirteen being unlucky," said the traveler.

"Yes," answered the other. "Can't get away from it."

"But see how completely it is disproved. This glorious country started with thirteen colonies."

"Very true. But I am an Englishman."—*Washington Star.*

Indebted.—As a pleasant-faced woman passed the corner Harris touched his hat to her and remarked to his companion:

"Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that woman."

"Your mother?" was the query.

"No; my landlady."—*Chicago Journal.*

Maturity.—SMALL BOY (whose father is very bald, to nurse, who is vigorously brushing his hair)—"I say, when shall I be old enough to leave off hair?"—*Punch.*

How It Was.—THE CABBAGE—"Were you ever on the stage?"

THE EGG—"No, but one of my family was once cast for the villain and made a big hit."—*Chicago News.*

Teaching the Young.—"Pa, what's tetanus?"

"Oh, he was a Roman senator or something—I forget just what. Now, don't bother me any more."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Innocence Down Home.—MRS. RYETOP—"It just goes to show how youngsters of this generation neglect opportunities."

MR. RYETOP—"What now, Mandy?"

MRS. RYETOP—"Why, when Zeke was home I used to try to make him take the mop and bucket and scrub up the halls. He wouldn't pay no heed, and now he writes that he is on a scrub team up at college, and I bet he doesn't know a thing about scrubbing."—*Chicago News.*

How Could He?—DOCTOR—"Well, John, how are you to-day?"

JOHN—"Verra bad, verra bad. I wish Providence 'ud 'ave mussy on me an' take me!"

WIFE—"'Ow can you expec' it to if you won't take the doctor's physic?"—*The Christian Union Herald.*

Too Far.—When Mr. Vomey Streamer was visiting Mark Twain at his Redding home, a short time ago, he remarked on the picturesque appearance of a windmill in the distant landscape. It was not a windmill, however, but the tower of the Congregational church at Redding Center. When the clergyman of that church came to see Mr. Clemens, the latter told him that one of his guests had called his church a windmill, adding, "I think that was going a little too far!"—*The Putnam's and the Reader Magazine.*

The Diplomatic Touch.—LADY (with some hesitation)—"I—er—wish to look at some false fringes."

TACTFUL SALESMAN—"Certainly, madam. What shade does your friend wish?"—*Punch.*

On the Same Terms.—DINER (who has run up a heavy bill)—"You are manager here, eh? Well, six months ago I dined here, and unfortunately, being unable to pay my bill—er—you kicked me downstairs."

THE MANAGER—"Very sorry, indeed, sir, but business you know—er—I had to—er——"

DINER—"Oh, that's all right, old chap—but—might I trouble you again?"—*London Weekly Telegram.*

Anticipated Cause for Sorrow.—Ina came in from the country on her fifth birthday to visit her cousin May. At night they were put to bed early. An hour passed, when heart-breaking sobs were heard from the children's bedroom.

"What is the matter, children?" asked May's mother, entering the dark room.

From under the bedclothes Ina sobbed out, "May won't give me any of her peanuts."

"But May has no peanuts," replied her aunt.

"I know that," sobbed Ina, "but she said if she did have peanuts she wouldn't give me any."—*The Delineator.*

A Mistake.—Husband—"Only think, my colleague, Cohen, whom we had to dinner last Sunday, has died suddenly."

Wife—"How I wish we had invited him for next Sunday!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Trouble Coming.—"Look here!" said the official, "there'll be trouble if your wife disregards us when we persistently tell her she must not pick the flowers."

"Then," said Mr. H. Peck—for it was no other—"why ever do you persist?"—*Judge.*

Utilitarian.—In one of the Philadelphia public schools is a girl whose forbears held that the principal aim of the life of a woman is marriage. This little girl is well up in most studies, except geography. The other day her teacher sent to her mother to see that the girl studied her lesson. The next day showed no improvement, and the teacher asked her whether she gave the note.

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply.

"And did your mother read it?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"What did she say?"

"She said that she didn't know geography an' she got married, an' my aunt didn't know geography an' she got married, an' you know geography and you haven't got married."—*Newsbook.*

Afraid It Would Be Missed.—Tommy learned to swim in Huckins's Cove, an arm of the sea. Consequently, when he went, at his father's invitation, to the swimming-pool of his father's city club he felt cramped somehow and afraid of getting in the way.

After a while that feeling wore off. He began splashing about and doing a few tricks that he thought his father might not know. Suddenly his head and shoulders emerged from the water.

"Oh, daddy," he said, in an anxious whisper, "I've swallowed some of the water! Do you think they'll mind?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Respectfully Declined.—Uncle Zebulon was on a visit to his nephew in the big city, and the two had gone to a restaurant for dinner. They had given their order and were waiting for it to be filled when the younger man, who had been glancing at a paper that lay on the table, said:

"By the way, uncle, did you ever have cerebro-spinal meningitis?"

"No," replied Uncle Zebulon, after a few moments' mental struggle with the question, "and I don't want any. I'd rather have fried liver and bacon any day."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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"Beauty and grace from
no condition rise;
Use Pears,' sweet maid'
there all the secret lies."

Sold everywhere.

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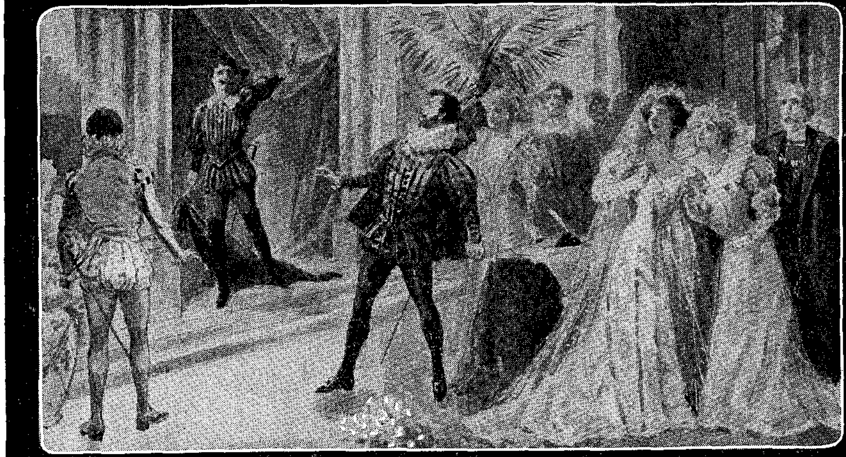

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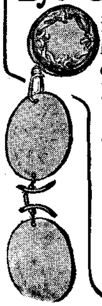

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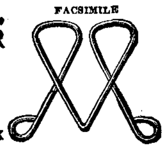

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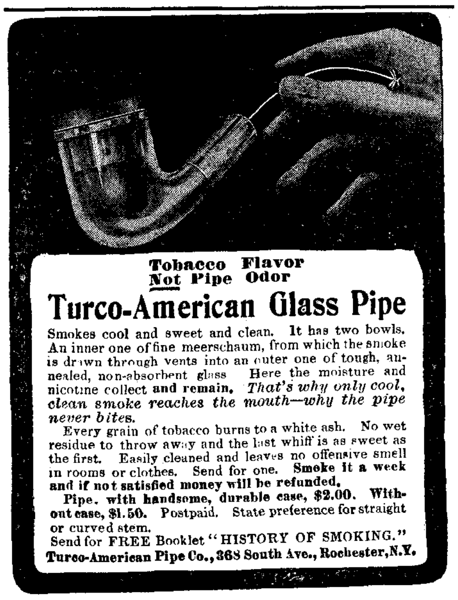

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Smokes cool and sweet and clean. It has two bowls. An inner one of fine meerschaum, from which the smoke is drawn through vents into an outer one of tough, annealed, non-absorbent glass. Here the moisture and nicotine collect and remain. *That's why only cool, clean smoke reaches the mouth—why the pipe never bites.*

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Wonderful.—MR. HOWARD—"Isn't it wonderful what force Niagara has?"

MRS. TALKMUCH—"Marvelous! Do you know when I first saw it for a full moment I couldn't speak."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Like a Call.—YOUNGLY—"Did you ever notice that the matrimonial process is like that of making a call? You go to adore, you ring a belle, and you give your name to a maid."

CYNICUS—"Yes, and then you're taken in."—*Boston Transcript.*

Doing Egypt and the Nile.—"So you are just back from a circular tour of the Mediterranean, including Egypt and the Nile. Well, well!"

The speaker was George Ade. Shaking the hand of the brown young farmer he went on.

"I know the sort of conversation you heard over there—in Egypt, say. Listen and I'll tear off a yard or two. It ran like this:

" 'Isn't it lovely? Cleopatra lived here, and Moses, and Pharaoh. It makes your head swim, doesn't it?"

" 'I guess it's the bad air. It hurts my head, too. Is that the Nile?"

" 'Look at the crocodile basking in the sun.'

" 'Is he basking? Oh, Maude, dear, by the way, is your new basque to have the fashionable long sleeves?'

" 'Gee, there's the Sphinx!'

" 'And that must be the desert. But I don't see any caravans.'

" 'No. How provoking!"

" 'Isn't it nice to travel on a railroad where they don't have any soot?'

" 'Yes, and do you notice the balmy, spicy smell?'

" 'Yes, indeed. Just like cloves, isn't it? What can it be? I'll ask the brakeman. Brakeman!"

" 'Yes, madam?'

" 'Where does that spicy smell come from?'

" 'From the engine, ma'am. We don't use nothing but mummies for fuel on this here line.' "—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

An Indignant Pussy.—The family cat was crying and spoiling papa's reading of the evening paper, and he insisted that his small daughter put her pet out of doors. This she did very unwillingly, and coming back seated herself at her father's feet with the remark, "You dess ought to see the look on 'at cat's face, papa!"—*The Delineator.*

Modern Improvements.—"Shakespeare doesn't go any more."

"That's because the managers won't adopt modern ideas." '

"What would you suggest?"

"Well, I'd play 'Hamlet' for instance, with four *Hamlets* and a double sextet."—*Washington Herald.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 30.—Henry Farman covers twenty miles in twenty minutes in his aeroplane, flying from Mournellon to Reims.

October 31.—Chancellor von Bülow issues an explanation of the recent publication of an interview with the Emperor; he also offers his resignation, which is refused.

November 1.—King Edward sends a message to the princes and peoples of India granting amnesty to prisoners and greater political rights to the native population.

November 5.—The second squadron of the American battle-ship fleet closes its visit at Amoy, China, and sails for Olongopo, Luzon.

A disturbance in which many people were injured follows the close of an extraordinary session of the Ecuadorian Congress at Quito.

Domestic.

October 31.—Ninety thousand men march in a parade of the Business Men's Association in honor of the Republican candidates.

November 3.—William H. Taft, of Ohio, is elected President of the United States.

November 4.—The resignation of President Eliot, of Harvard University, is accepted.

"Little Clinchers" defy the ice

No matter how slippery the road or how steep the hill they'll carry you over it safely.

You should have **"Little Clinchers"** on your winter shoes, and see that the old folks have them on theirs. Half a minute for adjustment—no nails, screws or rivets. Invisible. Comfortable. Durable.

Keep them on indoors—snap the heel-plate under instep and the spikes will be entirely out of the way. Floors and carpets are safe.

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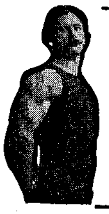

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KENNEL DIRECTORY

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"C. R. H.," Schoolcraft, Mich.—"Please explain the meaning of 'numbers' in the line,
'Tell me not in mournful numbers.'"

"Numbers" is a name given to "poetic measure."

"I. M. G." Bisbee, Ariz.—"Is there any absolute rule for the pronunciation of 'g' before 'e,' 'i,' and 'y'?"

There is no rule which will cover all cases.

"J. W. M.," Sharon, Mass.—The correct rendering of the proverb you send is "Fine feathers make fine birds."

This proverb was used by Bunyan in his "Pilgrim's Progress" (Part I), but probably antedates him—"They be fine feathers that make a fine bird."

"B. H. D.," Detroit, Mich.—"Is 'Why is a rat?' a completed sentence?"

Fernald's "A Working Grammar of the English" (1908 edition) says on p. 159, "3. *Be* as a principal verb:

"*Be* may be used as a principal verb in either of two ways. (*a*) As equivalent to exist, as, 'I believe that God *is*.' 'Whatever is, is right.' This use is somewhat rare. (*b*) As a connecting verb.

Therefore, "Why is a rat?" might be termed a completed sentence. At the same time, as a model of English composition, its merit is slight, and as a conundrum it does not seem to call for an answer.

"H. D. W.," Ann Arbor, Mich.—The *microbe* is a microscopic organism, especially a bacterium. A *bacterium* is defined as "a schizomycete or microscopic fission-fungus; a microbe," and a *germ*, as "a microorganism; microbe; applied equally to those microorganisms that do and to those that do not cause disease."

The word *antisepsis* means the exclusion, especially from wounds, of living microscopic organisms that cause putrefaction, blood-poisoning, or septic infection. A disinfectant is substance used to disinfect or to destroy the germs of infectious diseases, as chlorin, bromin, or sulfurous acid.

"R. W. R.," Howard, R. I.—Hisgen is pronounced his'gen (the g as in Morgan). Khayyam in pronounced Kai-yam—*ai* as in "aisle" and *a* as in "arm."

"L. P. D.," Washburn, Wis.—"What force would be necessary to remove a bell-jar from an air-pump plate if the bell-jar were 4 inches in diameter and 4 inches high, assuming, for convenience, a perfect vacuum and pressure 14 lbs. to the square inch?"

Calculate pressure from area of *base* of jar, *i.e.*, if base is 10 sq. in., pressure would be 140 lbs. See any elementary book on physics. *Circular* jar with base 4 inches in diameter would have an area 4 x 3.1416, or 12.5667. Pressure 175.9+ pounds. Effective pressure is only that on base; all others are balanced.

"H. G. C.," Marietta, Ga.—"What is the definition of the word 'Porphyrogene'? It is used in Poe's poem 'Haunted Palace.'"

The word means, "Born in the purple." It is very rarely used.

"B. F.," Watson, Mo.—"In the sentence, 'Let Mr. Taft and I fight it out alone,' is 'I' correct or should it be 'me'?"

"I" is incorrect. The word being the object of the transitive verb "let," it should be "me."

"S. W. M.," Independence, Mo.—"Where can I find information concerning the Pretorian or Cullinan diamond? also the world's second greatest diamond, the Excelsior?"

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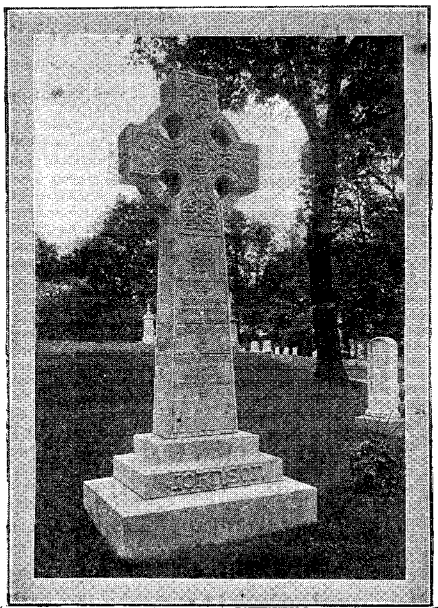

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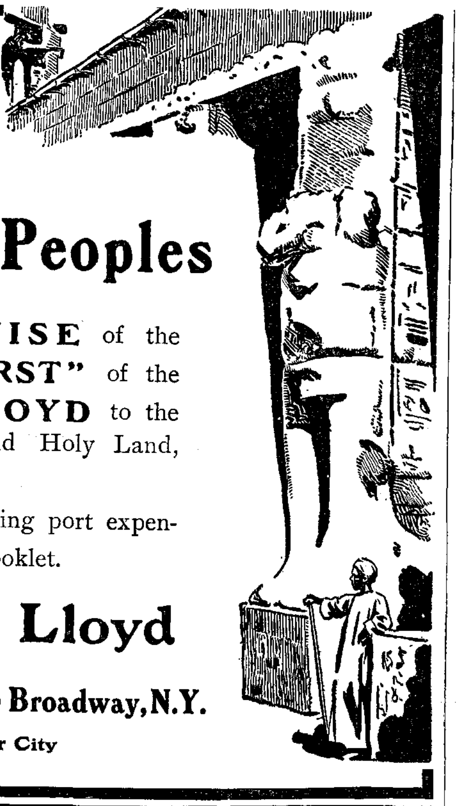

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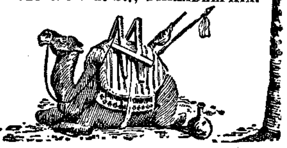

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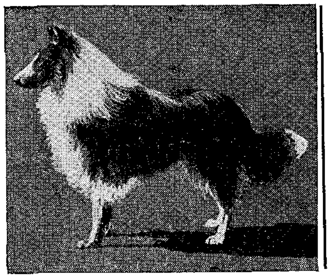

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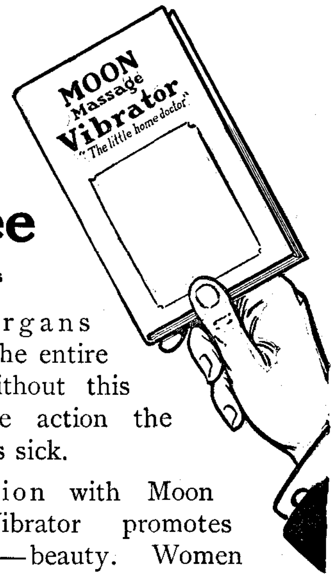

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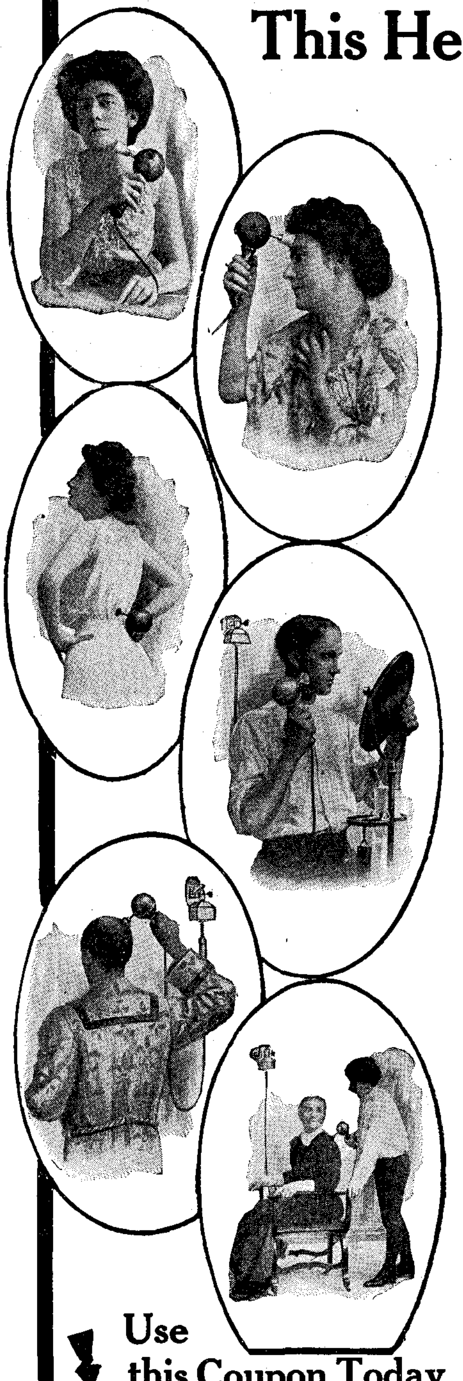

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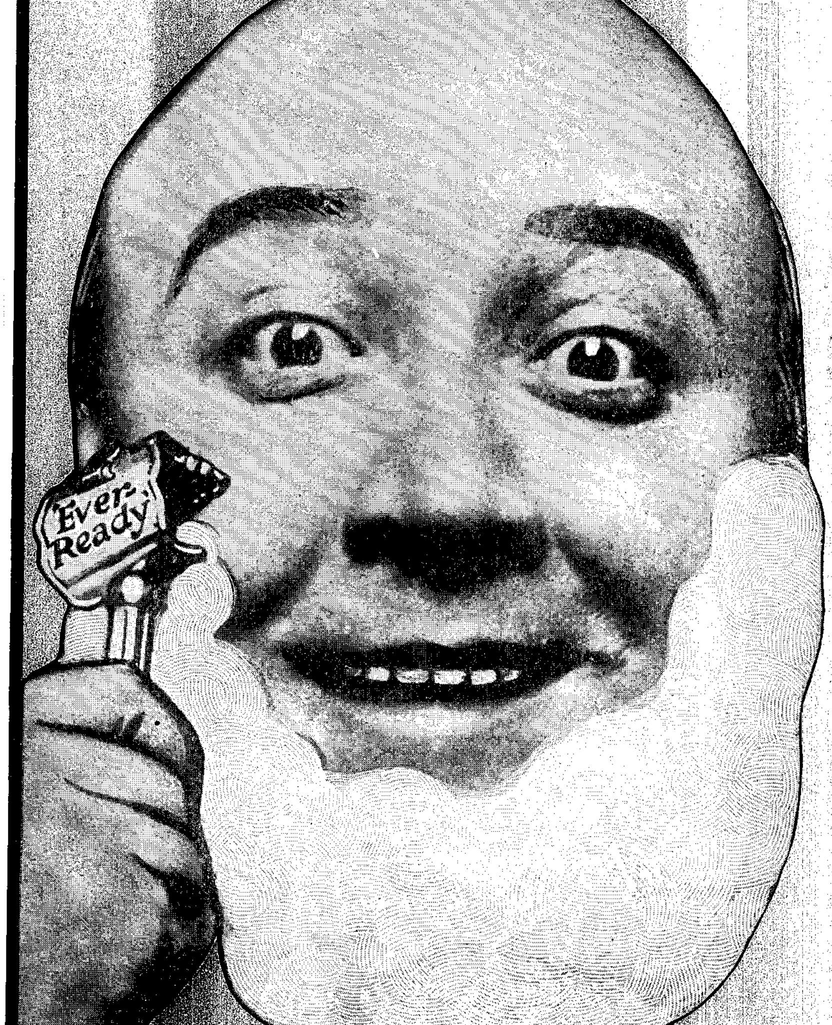

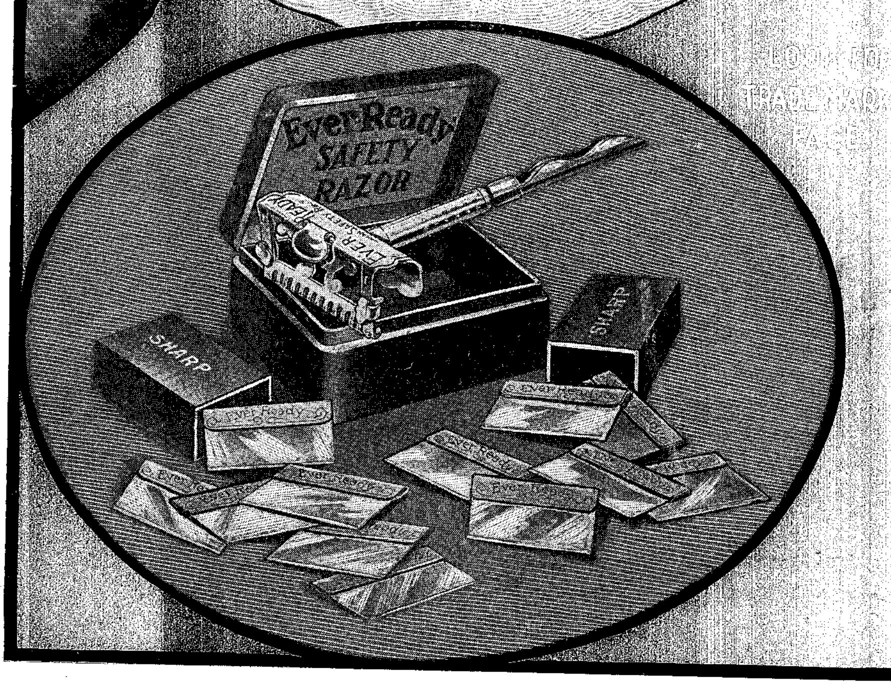

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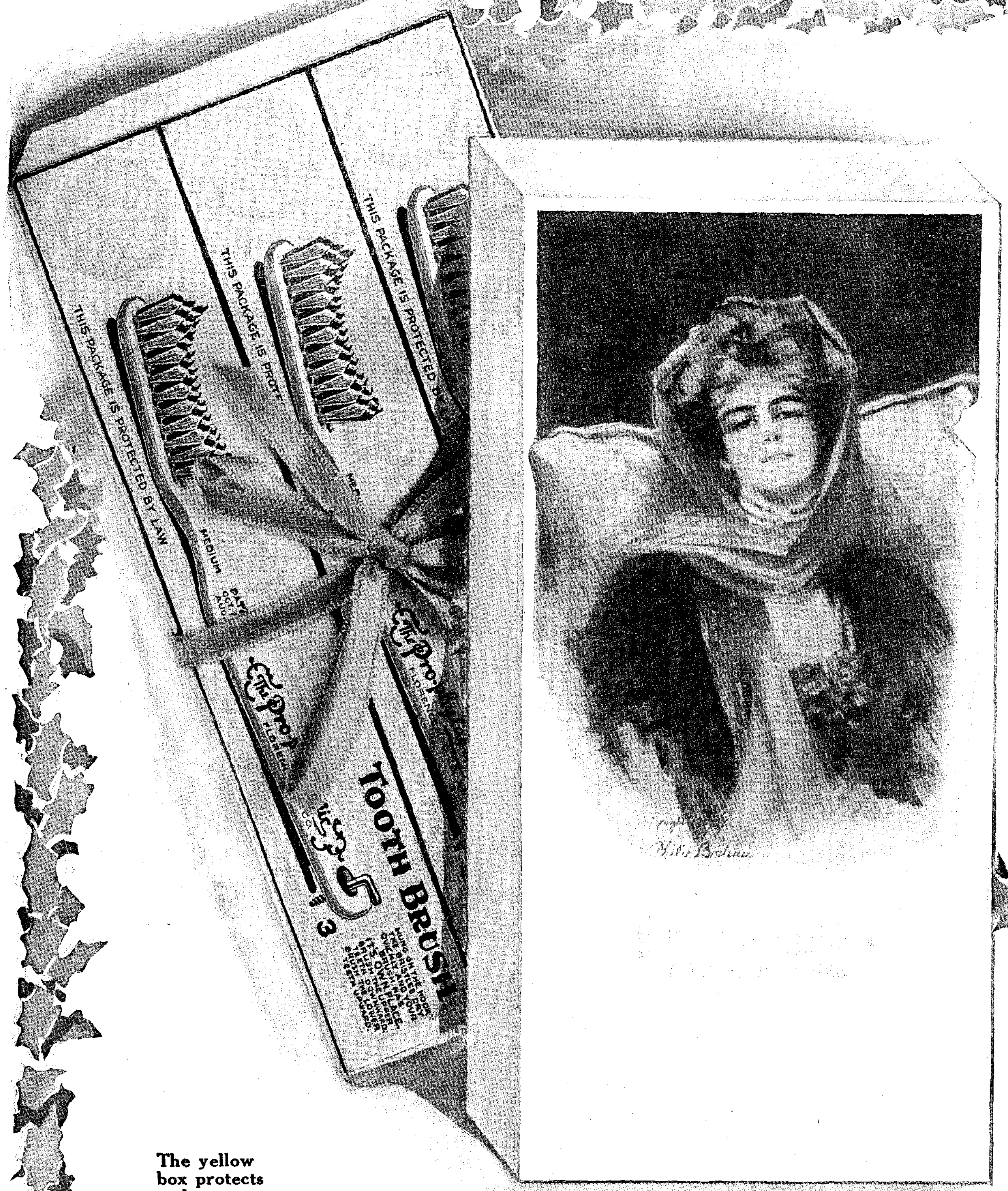
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